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DAILY REPORT

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DIETMEN'S LEAGUE PLANS FISHERY TALKS IN DPRK

OW030333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO -- The suprapartisan Dietmen's League for Friendship With North Korea is planning to send its delegates to North Korea next month for negotiations on the renewal of the expired fishery treaty, sources close to the league said Friday. The sources said that the plan had been proposed following a refusal from North Korea Thursday night to send a delegation to Japan for the negotiations. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations. They thus maintain a fishery agreement on a private level.

At the proposal for the league, North Korea was to send a delegation to Japan for the negotiations. It called off the dispatch of the delegation, headed by Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy chairman of the External Cultural Exchange Association, because of Japanese authorities' reluctance to issue an entry permit for the delegation.

The sources said that the league's proposal to send its delegation, headed by its acting chairman Yoichi Tani, had been conveyed to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongyon), North Korea's authoritative organization of overseas citizens. They added there was an urgent requirement of renewing the agreement due to the fact that the peak of squid fishing for Japanese fishermen in North Korean seas is coming soon.

ABE HINTS AT MEASURES TO IMPROVE ROK TIES

SK030202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday hinted that Japan may take some action to improve the relations with North Korea. In a lecture on Japanese diplomacy delivered at a hotel here, Abe said, "It is highly likely that a bright light will be shed on the future of the Korean peninsula in any form by making South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's Japan visit successful."

He did not elaborate on the "bright light," but a ranking Foreign Ministry official said after the lecture that "most of the major issues pending between Japan and South Korea have been resolved with Chon's visit. What is left is the North Korean problem. Japan has to do something for that."

Abe said in the lecture that he has the impression that North Korea is not hostile to Japan, and "would like to make relations with Japan by any means." "Recently, a Japanese fishing boat was fired on by a North Korean patrol boat," Abe said, "But I do not think the North Korean attitude toward Japan has been changed."

In addition, Abe evaluated highly the sports and personnel exchanges between South Korea and China. "Japan wants to assume a role for more brisk exchanges between the two countries," he added.

NAKASONE, EGYPT'S GHALI DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST

OW011255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 1 KYODO -- Egypt's State Minister Butrus Butrus Ghali told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday the prospects for peace in the Middle East have dimmed with the inconclusive results of the recent general election in Israel.

During a 40-minute meeting, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that because both two major Israeli political parties lost support they will have to seek assistance from smaller parties, which will make it harder for them to make new peace initiatives. On the war between Iran and Iraq, Nakasone expressed his opinion that recent moves by the Iranians, including an approach to the United Nations, indicated a softening of their previous hardline posture, Japanese officials said. However, Butrus Ghali said that while this may be the case, it might also be simply a tactical move in advance of a new offensive.

Ghali on Peace Treaty

OW030901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO -- Egypt will continue to work toward peace in the Middle East despite "cold peace" relationship with Israel and other difficulties, the visiting Egyptian state minister for foreign affairs asserted Friday. Butrus Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister now on his first official visit to Japan, said his government has to "maintain the peace process" whichever party forms a new Israeli Cabinet. "We need peace more than anything else," he stressed during a news conference, calling the March, 1979 peace treaty with Israel "a basic principle of our foreign policy."

Ghali described the Egypt-Israeli relations since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as "cold peace" and said, "What we are trying is to contain the deterioration of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip." The invasion prompted the Cairo government to recall the ambassador to express its displeasure over the action. The visiting Egyptian minister criticized the Israelis for closing Palestinian institutions in the annexed areas.

Ghali arrived in Tokyo Monday on an official visit. He met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday to discuss the Mideast situation. He was due to hold talks with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday evening. "The will in Cairo exists," the Egyptian state minister told reporters, "until we achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

In his view, Ghali said the civil war in Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war "have relegated the interests" of the United States and other countries from the Palestine problem. A key aim of Egypt's foreign policy at present is to "maintain the limelight" of that issue, the Egyptian minister explained and went on to blame a lack of progress in the Mideast peace process on "the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union." No cold wars since 1950's, Ghali argued, "have been solved unless there have been agreements between the superpowers."

On Egypt-Japan relations, he commented, "We have the same aim which is to promote peace and security." Ghali said the two countries are prepared to promote cultural relations further.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS PRESS LUNCHEON

OW010725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO -- Japan has expressed "absolute" support of Honduras' democracy as part of its Latin American diplomacy, Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica said Wednesday. He said Japan is one of a few willing partners to assist Honduras and other Latin American countries in solving their economic problems, particularly in rural areas.

In talks with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other Japanese officials, [PAZ] Barnica told a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, they voiced absolute support of the democratic process of Honduras.

[Paz] Barnica is currently on an official visit to Japan, the first by a Honduran foreign minister. He will visit an auto plant in Aichi prefecture, and do sightseeing in Kyoto and Hiroshima before leaving Japan Monday.

[Paz] Barnica asserted that Honduras, under civilian control since 1982 after a 10-year military rule, strictly opposes right-wing and left-wing dictatorships and totalitarian regimes. Once known as a "banana republic," Honduras has a role to play to stabilize the volatile Latin American situation aggravated by East-West ideological conflict, the Honduran foreign minister said. The tense area, he remarked is characterized by social injustice, economic backwardness and political instability which have prompted the Soviet Union and its satellite states to seek an expansion of their strategic interests.

[Paz] Barnica declined to elaborate on the role in his country of the United States which has provided military assistance and advisors to help minimize effects from the turmoil in neighboring Nicaragua and El Salvador under the Honduras-U.S. military assistance treaty.

LDP TO PETITION DIET ON FINGERPRINTING ISSUE

OW021311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) had decided to file a petition with the Diet (parliament) to meet the requests of Korean residents of Japan for dropping the fingerprinting provision in their alien registration procedures, LDP officials said Thursday. The officials said the government party will also ask the Diet to exempt Koreans from carrying alien registration cards all the time as required by Japanese law.

The conservative party probably decided to take the action in view of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan in September.

The request concerning fingerprinting and alien registration cards was made by South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong in his meeting with Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe in Seoul in July. The pro-Seoul Korean residents union in Japan (Mindan) has also asked LDP and opposition parties to take action concerning the alien registration provisions.

At present, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and LDP's coalition partner New Liberal Club (NLC) are ready to ask the Diet to drop what Koreans call "discriminatory" provisions. Such a petition will have no binding power even if it is voted for by the Diet.

The Justice Ministry, which supervises alien registration, rejects the Korean request, saying there is no reason that Koreans alone should go without fingerprinting and carrying the cards all the time.

Koreans account for more than 80 percent of 810,000 foreigners living in Japan.

NODONG SINMUN ON PUSH FOR 'NEW GENERAL MARCH'

SK021212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 1 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 2 August editorial: "Let Party Organizations Vigorously Push Ahead With the New General March"]

[Text] Party organizations are the political organizations which exercise the party leadership in socialist construction. Success in economic construction depends on the combat function and role of party organizations. The reality, in which a new march to implement the decisions of the ninth plenum of the historic sixth party Central Committee is being vigorously waged, demands that party organizations promote their combat capabilities higher than ever before.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Party organizations should back up the implementation of economic tasks through the proper conduct of organizational and political work and, by inspiring the masses to display their self-conscious zeal, ensure that they thoroughly carry out the leader's teachings.

The plenum of the party Central Committee adopted an important new decision to open a new aspect in socialist economic construction in conformity with the demands of the development of the revolution. All party organizations are now faced with the task of vigorously leading a party-wide and people-wide struggle to realize the party's new decision. For all party organizations and functionaries, there is nothing so important than this duty. Our party members and working people, who have received the party's militant call, are now seething with faith in victory and their vigor is very high.

The present is a very important time for all party organizations throughout the country, including party organizations in provinces, cities, counties, plants, and enterprises, to aggressively wage organizational and political work to glorify the 1980's with new labor exploits.

Our party organizations have strong and powerful combat capabilities to carry out any task advanced by the party. Thanks to the struggle of the past 10 years to imbue the entire party with the *chuche* idea, the party's unitary ideological system and the revolutionary discipline, under which the party moves under the leadership of the party center, have been firmly established among party organizations. At the same time, the party ranks have been firmly consolidated politically and ideologically and the revolutionary work system and method have been firmly established.

All past successes attained in developing the party work and in strengthening the combat capability of party organizations are a brilliant result of the unique party building theory propounded by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and of his tested leadership.

Today, all our party organizations are outstandingly performing their role as general staffs in their assigned organizations under the leadership of the party center. When these mighty party organizations are fully mobilized in all fields of the revolution and construction, the vast tasks facing us can be carried out without difficulty. When party organizations vigorously advance, firmly grasping economic tasks, the party's intention of effecting a basic innovation in overall socialist construction and improving the people's lives in the near future can be realized brilliantly.

Enhancing the combat function of party organizations is an important work to embody the party leadership in the constantly developing economic construction. Through this work, the invincible might of our party, in leading the revolution and construction on the straight path of victory without the slightest deviation, and the correctness of the party's line of socialist construction, can be fully demonstrated.

At present, what is important in enhancing the combat function and role of party organizations is to properly organize the organizational work to implement the new decision of the party in a substantial manner. When the party Central Committee advances a new combat task, party organizations should rapidly accept it and thoroughly implement it. This is an immutable rule in party organizations' activities.

The combat task that the recent party plenum advanced before party organizations is very vast. Upholding the banner of the revolution -- the banner of *chuche* -- party organizations and functionaries should deeply understand and grasp the plenum's spirit to again effect new upsurges in socialist construction and should correctly establish detailed measures for implementing this combat task. At the same time, party organizations and functionaries should not only establish measures to implement party policies in conformity with their own specific situation and reality, but also minutely organize the assignment of these party policies.

In particular, party organizations should firmly grasp Komdok, Musan, and Anju and vigorously push ahead with work to implement the party policy of concentrating the entire party efforts on these regions. Party organizations and functionaries should vigorously wage their organizational and political work with particular emphasis on the implementation of tasks advanced by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his recent working guidance at various fronts of the national economy.

It is precisely guiding functionaries who should advance, standing at the head of the new general march. Party organizations at all levels should actively assist and lead administrative and economic functionaries so that they can conduct all economic tasks, including production guidance, technical guidance, materials supply work, and labor management, with the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the party line and policies and with an attitude worthy of the masters. Along with this, party organizations should also ensure that the administrative and economic functionaries constantly implement the party policy to epochally improve the people's lives with lofty party loyalty, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Strengthening political work to inspire the masses to perform new labor exploits is an important task of all party organizations. The party line, policy, and slogan can display great might only when they are accepted by the masses as their own.

All party functionaries, including responsible party functionaries at plants and enterprises, should go down to plant workshops, mine faces, and construction sites where party members and working people work and conduct propaganda and agitation activities to explain and propagate the plenum's decisions among party members and working people. In this way, party functionaries should see to it that party members and working people vigorously accelerate production and construction with the great national dignity and honor of holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the glorious party.

An important problem which should be grasped in political work among the masses at present is to ensure that all party members and working people thoroughly embody the party slogan calling for an advance with the spirit of "speed of the eighties" to Chollima.

Party organizations should see to it that the working people carry out their assigned revolutionary duties with the same spirit and vigor with which they effected the great Chollima upsurge and created amazing miracles in the arduous postwar period by tightening their belts under difficult circumstances.

In particular, party organizations should see to it that the working people complete this year's national economic plan with existing materials, facilities, and labor efforts by boldly and broadly conducting work to mobilize inner reserves on the basis of the principle of self-reliance.

Today's situation and the vast tasks confronting us today demand that party organizations constantly strengthen the work to further deepen the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically.

The recent party plenum advanced the task of strengthening the party ranks and the revolution in conformity with the realistic demands of the developing revolution and construction. By further deepening work with cadres and party members and work with the masses of all strata, including the working class and farmers, party organizations at all levels should strengthen the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks rallied around the party and the leader and more firmly establish the revolutionary trait under which the entire party moves with the unitary leadership of the party center. Thus, party organizations at all levels should further consolidate and develop the success registered through the struggle to imbue the entire party with the *chuche* idea.

In particular, party organizations should strive to enhance the political and ideological level, as well as the practical level, of functionaries and party members so that they can play the leading role in today's struggle to create the "speed of the eighties."

To enhance the militant function of party organizations in conformity with the demands of the developing reality, we should vigorously push ahead with the work to improve work methods and habits.

Our party center has already established the orderly work system and the revolutionary work method within the party. However, we cannot be satisfied with successes already attained. As the might of the party becomes stronger and the political and ideological zeal of the masses become higher, the work to improve the work method should be further strengthened.

Party organizations and functionaries should constantly and thoroughly carry out the party policy of establishing the anti-Japanese guerrilla type work method throughout the entire party. Party functionaries should firmly rally the masses around the party and actively inspire them to perform heroic exploits through their skillful and tested work method and popular work habits.

By realizing the party leadership in the revolution and construction, party organizations at all levels should thoroughly implement the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee and vigorously push ahead with the march of the 1980's.

KIM CHAEK RECREATION GROUND UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SK021527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- A large-scale recreation ground is now under construction in Kim Chaek, a city of iron, located on the east coast in the northern region of Korea.

Stretching along the shore by Hae-an-dong, its space extends 200,000 square metres. There will appear a giant wheel, rotating plane, water-sleigh and other fun fair facilities as well as sports grounds, an open-air theatre, ponds, diving platforms, an observation post, bathing beach, etc.

The bathing beach has already been built, the zone has been arranged and many trees have been planted and flower gardens and lawn laid out.

When he was giving on-the-spot guidance in Kim Chaek city in August last year, the great leader President Kim Il-song gave instructions to build a recreation ground there for the working people of the city. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formed a construction detachment and provided everything needed for its construction to accelerate it.

The city has already a park with cultural and fun fair facilities and a bathing beach of the Sinpyong shore and many other sites for culture and rest. Korea is building many modern recreation grounds and parks for working people, youth and children in Pyongyang, Hamhung, Wonsan, Kaesong and other cities, famous mountains and scenic spots.

VRPR ON SHOOTING INCIDENT IN ROK ARMY UNIT

SK030219 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From the "Hour for the Armed Forces" program]

[Text] Our subject today is "The Explosion of Accumulated Resentment" which concerns the recent shooting incident at the 5295 Unit of the Army.

On 26 June, there is said to have been a large-scale shooting incident in the 5295 Unit of the Army which resulted in as many as 30 casualties. According to concerned authorities this large-scale shooting incident ended with the imprisonment of a platoon commander, and dismissals of a company commander, a battalion commander, and a regiment commander.

According to an information source from this unit, funeral services for the 18 dead, which had been scheduled for around 1200 on 28 June at four different locations, such as Kojin-ri and Madal-ri, Kosong County, Kangwon Province, had to be held between 1600 and 1700 hours as a result of protests of the bereaved families. This was because Army authorities did not show them the bodies of the dead and babbled that death was caused by an unexpected encampment construction accident.

Skeptical about such behavior, the bereaved families stubbornly confronted Army authorities, demanding to see the bodies and to know the precise cause of death. When an officer quipped, in a threatening tone, What's the use of seeing bodies that are covered all over with wounds from hand grenades and M-16 rifles? If you insist on the cause of the death, it won't do you any good, the air became threatening.

In consternation, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous ring resorted to every means available to prevent the secret from leaking out, such as offering payment of condolence money and funeral costs in the name of the defense minister, the Army chief of staff, and the First Army commander.

The incident at the 5295 Unit of the Army, therefore, remains a secret of the Chon Tu-hwan murderous ring although over a month has passed, and the high-ranking Army officials and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who should step down and take responsibility for this incident, still have the impudence to remain in their offices.

According to a reliable source, the incident -- as were all other shooting and deserting incidents in the past -- was an explosion of the accumulated resentment of officers and men of the Armed Forces against the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring who only impose upon them crimes and humiliation.

Today, the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are driving officers and men of the Armed Forces to reckless war exercises for a northward invasion against fellow countrymen and, raving about the so-called establishment of military preparedness, are mercilessly trampling on their human rights.

No longer tolerating such crimes and humiliation imposed on them, the officers and men of the Armed Forces find themselves filled with increasing anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment, and the entire Army is fraught with anti-Chon and hate-the-army sentiment.

The men of the Armed Forces, the majority of whom are from families of workers and peasants or were students up until some time ago, intend to fight the imposition of crimes and humiliation. Their accumulated resentment and complaints against the gangs of aggression and treachery have already reached their bounds and are strongly swirling to find an outlet.

The 26 June large-scale shooting incident at the 5295 Unit of the Army was a resistance and rejection reaction to the accelerating new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to their act of trampling on human rights perpetrated under the pretext of establishing military preparedness. Hence, the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- which follows the U.S. aggressors and imposes all forms of crimes and humiliation on officers and men of the Armed Forces -- should take the blame for this incident and step down from power.

The U.S. aggressors and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly know that no matter how hard they try to step up the treachery to use officers and men of the Armed Forces in a sacrifice for a new war of northward invasion, contrary to the demands of the times and the aspirations of our masses and the absolute majority of the officers and men of the Armed Forces, and to adhere to the brutal trampling of human rights, they will be rewarded with only corpses and death.

NODONG SINMUN ON 'VIOLENCE' AGAINST CHONGNYON

SK030552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0250 GMT 3 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August commentary: "Provocations Against Chongnyon Must Promptly End"]

[Text] At a time when domestic and foreign reactionaries are increasingly slanderous against our republic and Chongnyon, gangsters of a Japanese right-wing organization called "(Taigoushi)" swarmed into the Chongnyon Central Hall on 28 July. Driving propaganda cars, they kicked off a riot slandering and defaming our republic and Chongnyon, using every filthy and violent word.

That day, Chongnyon's central representatives demanded the Kojimachi Police Station in charge of this area to sternly punish those gangsters, calling it to account for its failing in advance to prevent the rascals' violence. However, the police authorities, instead of accepting the protest of Chongnyon representatives, defended the gangsters' violence, raving that freedom of the press is guaranteed in Japan, and so forth.

On the afternoon of 29 July, the gangsters, identifying themselves as members of the National Group of Patriotists, again kicked off a riot after swarming into the hall by driving jeeps.

The day time outrage committed against Chongnyon, a legitimate overseas citizens' organization of the DPRK which works at all times for friendship with the Japanese and other peoples of the world, is another intolerable challenge to the DPRK and Korean citizens in Japan. The repeated anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign of the Japanese right-wing gangsters is not an accidental incident confined to some individual elements or group, but an organized criminal act with a political background.

We cannot help paying attention to the fact that the recent incident was timed to coincide with the widespread struggle in Japan and South Korea against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip slated for September. This is a premeditated provocation aimed at lulling the fighting spirit of the people against the trip, diverting their attention to the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign and intended to intimidate Chongnyon and Korean citizens in Japan.

Today, political, economic, and military collusion with South Korea is being strengthened in Japan at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. The hostile policy is implemented against our republic. Amid such circumstances, attacks on Chongnyon organizations and buildings and threats and violence against Korean citizens are being perpetrated one after another. In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, regarding the patriotic activities of Chongnyon and Korean citizens in Japan as a thorn in its eyes, is running amok to destroy these activities, committing anti-Chongnyon criminal acts by mobilizing its own agents and vicious elements of the Mindan or by buying up the Japanese right-wing gangsters.

It is as clear as day that the recent provocation was committed as part of the premeditated anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign of domestic and foreign reactionaries to destroy the Chongnyon organizations and suppress Koreans in Japan. The domestic and foreign reactionaries are trying to impair the external authority and prestige of the DPRK, throw a wet blanket over the friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples, and hinder the patriotic activities of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan by driving out right-wing gangsters in the anti-communist burlesque. But this is a foolish attempt.

Their anti-communist frenzy will only arouse greater indignation and denunciation from all Korean and Japanese people, not to speak of Koreans in Japan. No Chongnyon functionary or Korean in Japan will be shaken by any provocation of domestic and foreign enemies. They will firmly defend and protect the socialist fatherland and safeguard the Chongnyon organizations. They will respond to the enemies' provocation by effecting greater success in their patriotic activities.

Japanese authorities must stop their hostile policy toward the DPRK, arrest the criminals involved in the recent incident, thoroughly probe into its background, and take appropriate measures lest such criminal act should occur again.

CHOSON SINBO MARKS CHONGNYON'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

SK021529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 1 (KNS-KCNA) -- CHOSON SINBO July 26 in an editorial called for greeting the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) with high patriotic enthusiasm and shining success in work.

Noting that the 3rd meeting of the 13th Central Committee of Chongnyon discussed and decided upon the question of greeting the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon (May 25, 1955) with high patriotic enthusiasm and proud success, the editorial says: The formation of Chongnyon was a brilliant fruition of the chuche idea and original policy of overseas compatriots movement of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a historic event which opened up the road of a fundamental turn in the patriotic work and life of the Koreans in Japan.

With the formation of Chongnyon the movement of Koreans in Japan put an end to the history of distress full of turns and twists and became an overseas compatriots movement taking the immortal chuche idea as its guiding compass and a true national patriotic movement which serves for the prosperity and development of the socialist homeland and the reunification of the country from the unshakable chuche-based stand.

That is why, it notes, it is really of great significance to a piciously greet the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon with high patriotic enthusiasm and brilliant success in work and a holiday of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan.

SOVIET SOLDIER NOVICHENKO CONTINUES VISIT

SK031029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- Ya. T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier of the Soviet Union, and his wife and family now staying in our country visited Mangyongdae, the holy land of revolution, on July 28. They were accompanied by Comrade Pak Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

While being briefed on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song with deep reverence for him in the old house in Mangyongdae where he was born, they went round, seeing with keen interest historic mementoes preserved carefully in this house of history.

They posed for a photograph in memory of their visit to the old house. Then they went round revolutionary sites of the Mangyong hill.

That day they also inspected the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang railway station plaza and the Mangyongdae Fun Fair. They also watched a circus show.

The guests laid a bunch of flowers at the liberation obelisk on the Moran hill. They also visited industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational and cultural establishments including the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Grand People's Study House, the Tae'an general heavy machine works, the Nampo lock gate construction site and the Chongsan cooperative farm.

They toured Hamhung, an industrial city, on August 2, visited the February 8 vinalon complex and appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man."

LSWYK CHAIRMAN, DELEGATION MEET POLAND'S CZYREK

SK021041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, on July 30 met Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, who is heading the LSWYK delegation.

Jozef Czyrek said that the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party attached great importance to all-out development of cooperation between the two countries including further expansion of contacts between the Polish and Korean youths. He affirmed full support to the heroic Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

GREETINGS SENT TO NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER

SK021045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Korea on July 31 sent a message of greetings to David Lange, leader of the Labour Party of New Zealand, upon his assumption of office as prime minister of the Government of New Zealand.

The message says: We extend warm felicitations and cordial regards to you upon your assumption of office as prime minister of the government.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work for the independent development of the country and world peace and security and good health.

VICE PRESIDENT PAK SONG-CHOL ARRIVES IN CONGO

SK021031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK, arrived in Brazzaville on July 28 by ship to attend the Third Congress of the Congolese Workers' Party, according to a report.

It was met at the wharf by Louis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the Congo, and other officials concerned. The Korean ambassador to the Congo and his embassy officials were also on hand.

The delegation stopped over in Rwanda and Zaire on its way to the Congo from Bujumbura after its visit to Burundi on July 27. It was respectively met and seen off at the airports by the general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and by the first state commissioner of the Government of Zaire and the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Zaire.

UPPER VOLTESE LEADER MEETS O KUK-YOL, DELEGATION

SK022359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of Revolution and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, on July 28 met the Korean Government military delegation headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on a visit to his country.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to Thomas Sankara.

Thomas Sankara expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He extended sincere thanks to President Kim Il-song for rendering a great encouragement to the revolution in Upper Volta against imperialism.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he expressed the hope for the reunification of Korea into one.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

SOVIET JOURNALISTS COUNTINGENT -- Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Soviet Journalists' Union headed by A.P. Kharlamov, secretary of its leadership and editor-in-chief of the Soviet paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN, arrived in Pyongyang on July 30 by air. The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union arranged a party for the delegation in the evening. Earlier, on July 28, a Korean writers delegation headed by Kim Yong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 30 Jul 84 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH U.S. ENVOY WALKER

SK030036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] U.S. Amb. Richard Walker yesterday met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong for the first time in almost two months. In a 30-minute meeting with Yi, Walker said he felt like he was returning home when he arrived in Seoul Monday and that he was told by doctors that he would have no difficulty in conducting his duties.

Walker, who had a tumor removed in an operation in Buffalo, N.Y., boasted that he was healthy enough to be permitted to drink liquor.

Minister Yi congratulated him on his recovery. Walker confessed that he skipped a scheduled stop over in Honolulu on his way back to Seoul because he was so eager to come back to Korea. After having consultations with the Department of State in Washington, he stopped over in Houston before flying back to Seoul.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. READINESS FOR TALKS WITH NORTH

SK030128 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 31 Jul 84 p 2

[Editorial: "'Dialogue Between North, South Korea Is a Preconsideration' -- True U.S. Intention for Talks With North Korea"]

[Text] The report that the United States is ready for talks with North Korea attracts our attention as this can be regarded as a development in discussing the question of the Korean peninsula. International attention to the Korean peninsula question has shown delicacy every since last year's proposal for tripartite talks.

Instead of tripartite talks, four-way talks and six-way talks were once discussed. The United States put forth an official view that the "contents" of talks are more important than its "form." From such a standpoint, the report on "readiness for two-way talks" may be regarded as progress in discussing the question of the Korean peninsula.

High-ranking U.S. Government officials revealed at every opportunity their readiness for conditional acceptance of tripartite talks. Their readiness for dialogue with North Korea, presupposing a direct dialogue between North and South Korea, was revealed by the remark of U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker and the testimony of U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz to the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. readiness for two-way talks with North Korea can be considered as another form of conditional acceptance of tripartite talks, thus attracting our attention.

The resumption of the North-South dialogue is practically impossible because of the North Korean Communists; unilateral attitude refusing negotiations, including the denial of the Rangoon incident. Despite this, the fact that the United States is continuously revealing its readiness for talks with North Korea under the precondition of resumption of direct North-South dialogue can be regarded as a new attempt in discussing the question of the Korean peninsula. We think the United States is striving to take the initiative in diplomatic efforts for stability and durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

However, this issue must be discussed in close cooperation between Korea and the United States and should correspond to our government's initiative in pursuing peace. This is why we direct our attention to the U.S. opinion which stresses the contents rather than the form.

The "form" of tensions caused by the military adventurism of the North Korean Communists is regarded as a grave issue in the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and the nation's division is also an issue which we should not neglect. Such "form" should be taken into account in resuming direct North-South dialogue.

We believe that the fact that the United States is persistently demanding a North-South dialogue from North Korea is a principle to adapt itself to such a form of conditions. We regard this as support for our government's effort for peace on the Korean peninsula, and contributes to efforts of Korea and the United States to consolidate durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

We should take the initiative in diplomatic efforts and in all discussions on the Korean peninsula question, including "readiness for two-way talks" and the arbitration of the United Nations.

In conclusion, we would like to point out that we should make broad diplomatic efforts to cope with the rapidly developing situation surrounding us.

TWO GERMANY'S RAPPROCHEMENT SEEN AS 'EXAMPLE'

SK030044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Example of Two Germanys"]

[Text] The current developments in the rapprochement between East and West Germany are particularly interesting for Koreans whose nation also has been partitioned for almost 40 years.

Their efforts for rapprochement are expected to make further headway when East German Communist leader Erich Honecker visits Bonn in September. This first-ever trip by a top East German official to West Germany will undoubtedly go beyond the formality of exchanging visits between the two divided parts of Germany. Some observers view it as signaling the revival of German nationalism while others think it may lead to the collapse of the Yalta system that split Germany into East and West at the end of World War II.

Such a significant development, it is worth noting, was not achieved overnight. Since the two Germanys agreed in a basic treaty in October 1972 to improve bilateral relations, the formidable barriers that had kept them rigidly apart have been lowered step by step.

Now relatives separated by the border can not only exchange mail but also visit each other or even stay together for good. So far this year more than 30,000 East Germans have been allowed to leave for West Germany to live there permanently.

Bilateral trade has also been rising rapidly. Figures show that West Germany is the largest non-communist trading partner of East Germany. The inter-German exchanges and cooperation appear to have been intensified after Bonn provided a \$380 million loan to the East last year. Another \$350 million credit was offered early last month. In return, East Germany agreed to further relax restrictions on travel to the West, including longer stays (up to 60 days). It also made concession for an air traffic agreement.

These latest moves between the two Germanys are all the more significant as they come at a time when tension in relations between their chief allies, the United States and the Soviet Union, remains high. The Russians, who have been irritated by the stationing of U.S. Pershing II missiles in West Germany, accuse Bonn of using economic leverage to undermine East Germany's sovereignty and political system.

The Soviets obviously frown on Honecker's efforts to improve ties with Bonn so substantially, in contrast to the poor Moscow-Washington relations. He is nevertheless reported to be still planning to come to Bonn.

If his trip occurs as scheduled under such circumstances, it may well mean that Germans on both sides of the border are realistic enough to overcome ideological differences in search of national reconciliation and coprosperity.

The wisdom of German nationalism has many lessons for Koreans. We look at the developments in Germany as offering an example of a reasonable and practical approach to resolving the problems of a divided nation -- such as our own.

We have wholeheartedly supported the repeated overtures of our government for practical steps toward national reconciliation with communist-ruled North Korea. They include a postal exchange, reunions of separated families, mutual trade and sports exchanges, among other things. But unlike the situation in Germany, across our border we face an extremely militant regime that dreams of "liberating" the South by revolution. It continues to infiltrate armed spies and saboteurs into the South while rejecting a dialogue for peaceful coexistence.

We should not, however, give up the hope that North Korea will eventually come to terms with the South when it is overwhelmed by the South's ever-growing national strength, especially our economic power.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON LIAISON OFFICES PROPOSAL

SK021324 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Regarding the establishment of liaison offices by the United States, Japan, Red China, and the Soviet Union in South and North Korea respectively, one concerned official at the Foreign Ministry said: "We have not yet been approached with such a proposal. We have not yet examined that issue at the governmental level, either."

However, he noted that our government is showing an affirmative attitude toward the issue of cross-recognition of South and North Korea by the United States, the Soviet Union, Red China, and Japan as part of measures to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula. He said: On the contrary, North Korea is taking an attitude of opposition toward cross-recognition by saying that cross-recognition would perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula. Such remarks suggest something.

He said: If such a proposal is realized, we should prudently examine the background of such a proposal, the meaning of establishing liaison offices, and future problems. But because the proposal itself does not exist, it is not necessary to examine it.

SCHOLAR QUOTED ON LIAISON OFFICES PROPOSAL

SK021322 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (correspondent Chong Ku-chong) -- In recent years, there have been active discussions regarding ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula. In this connection, Kim Yong-chin, a U.S. -resident Korean political scientist, put forth a new proposal on 30 July that the six nations concerned -- South and North Korea, the United States, Japan, Red China, and the Soviet Union -- respectively establish liaison offices in those countries with which they have no diplomatic relations at present, thereby attracting public interest. He stopped in Japan recently after visiting Red China.

As a professor at Georgetown University in the United States, he has made several visits to Red China, the Soviet Union, and North Korea.

He maintains close relations with Reagan administration officials in charge of Asian policy. As an authority on Northeast Asian affairs, Professor Kim has said that he supports direct talks between South and North Korea and that if such direct talks developed into the question of a mutual nonaggression declaration, then bilateral talks between the United States and North Korea should be conducted simultaneously.

Professor Kim said that the proposal for the 6-way cross-liaison offices is his own personal idea as a scholar. However, a source in Tokyo said: In view of the fact that he has recently met with high-ranking policy experts of the State Council and scholars of Red China in Beijing, and exchanged opinions on dialogue regarding the Korean peninsula with them, it seems that Professor Kim has obtained an affirmative response from the Red Chinese side.

In an interview with this reporter, Professor Kim said: "The proposal for the 6-way cross-liaison offices is the same as the idea for the liaison offices between the United States and Red China, and between Japan and Red China, which they maintained before normalizing diplomatic relations. I firmly believe that the six nations concerned will accept this proposal."

Another source in Tokyo said: This issue was communicated to the Soviet Union at a closed door meeting between government authorities and scholars of the United States and the Soviet Union held recently in Washington. I understand that the Soviet side, too, showed an affirmative response to this. He said that this idea will soon be conveyed to the ROK and Japan as well.

Professor Kim said: It is necessary to obtain understandings from the ROK, the United States, and North Korea in connection with the issue of how to link the direct talks between South and North Korea with direct talks between the United States and North Korea. To this end, it will be possible for the ROK and the United States to have full prior consultations and for the United States and North Korea to make contacts.

ROK-JAPAN PARLIAMENTARIANS GATHER IN TOKYO 8 AUG

SK030157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- The Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union will hold its 12th joint meeting in Tokyo Aug. 8-11 prior to South Korea President Chon Tu-hwan's official visit to Japan scheduled for sometime this coming fall.

High on the agenda for the three-day meeting are diplomatic cooperation in security for the Korean peninsula, the improvement of the status of Korean residents in Japan, economic and cultural cooperation between the two nations and the revision of controversial Japanese history textbooks, a Seoul side official of the union said Friday.

The union's Seoul side secretary general, Lee Sang-ik will lead Korea's 51-member delegation to the annual meeting. The delegation includes 24 lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, 17 from the opposition Democratic Korea Party, eight from the Korea National Party and two others.

The Tokyo delegates are expected to adopt a joint resolution calling for the welcome of Chon to Tokyo, the officials said.

Chon's visit to Japan, the first by a South Korean head of state, is regarded both in Seoul and Tokyo as an historic event in bilateral relations.

JAPAN'S RELUCTANCE AT TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE NOTED

SK030250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- Japan has taken a lukewarm attitude toward technology exchanges with South Korea, setting back considerably bilateral economic cooperation, Federation of Korean Industries President Chong Chu-yong said Friday.

Addressing the fifth Karuijawa forum sponsored by the Japanese Federation of Economic Organization (Keidanren) in Tokyo, Chong, as a guest speaker, said that Japan apparently worried about boomerang effect that products made by using the transferred technology may flow back, but such a worry was groundless in view of a great technology gap between Japan and Korea.

Chong stressed that Japan should be more positive in providing technology for South Korea and try to reduce the trade deficit long in disfavor of Korea by expanding imports from the country as well.

JAPAN URGED TO END TRADE IMBALANCE, INEQUITY

SK030033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's Trade Discrimination"]

[Text] With President Chon Tu-hwan's official visit to Japan now slated for sometime this coming autumn, divergent talks and exchanges of personnel, at both government and private levels, have recently taken place between Korea and Japan.

Highlighting the recent get-togethers between the two countries were a meeting of their science-technology ministers, which was held in Seoul last week for the first time in seven years, and a joint meeting of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee in Tokyo early this week. Also scheduled to be held in Tokyo next week is a joint conference of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League.

It is noteworthy that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese political and business leaders made a pledge, during the binational cooperation committee session, to deepen the cooperative bond between the two neighboring countries by taking President Chon's Tokyo visit as a grave momentum. Mr Nakasone was reported as having said that the current bilateral relations are more favorable than ever before, describing Korea as a most important foreign country to Japan.

We wish to take his remarks not as sheer complimentary or diplomatic rhetoric but as something he spoke of sincerely from his heart. Though nearly two decades have lapsed since the two countries attained diplomatic rapprochement, there still remain various knotty issues -- absurdity and imbalance -- between them.

Among those impending problems are the improvement of the chronic trade imbalance against Korea, the transfer of Japanese sophisticated technology and improving the legal status of Korean residents in Japan. Korea's trade deficit with Japan since the Korea-Japan rapprochement in 1965 is an aggregated \$27 billion, including more than \$2.88 billion last year alone. The nation's gross trade balance marked a deficit of \$1.77 billion in 1983, due largely to the huge deficit with Japan, despite a surplus of some \$1 billion in trade with other countries overall.

The perennial and lopsided trade deficit with Japan is indeed structural in close connection with a difference in the two countries' economic structures. The structural imbalance may have resulted from Korea's development strategy heavily dependent on Japan in the former's industrialization process since the 1960s.

It has been learned through our experience in economic transactions with Japan during the past two decades that their "unfair" economic relations were essentially neither reciprocal nor bilateral. In this context, it behooves us to explore a new dimension of reciprocal economic ties, even though it may take a long time and cost a great sum to do so. Accordingly, we must realign our development strategy so as to break from our structural economic dependence on Japan at an early date.

Notwithstanding the \$27 billion trade deficit, Japan has been imposing discriminating import regulations on Korea's leading exports, namely an average of 10-17 percent differential duties on Korean exports as against only 5-8 percent on products from the United States and European Community countries. In addition to the direct import regulations, Japan levies more than 23 kinds of indirect and nontariff import barriers against Korean exports.

What we now urge is the rectification of not only the trade imbalance, which may be unavoidable to some extent, but of Japan's discriminatory treatment of Korean products.

MINISTERS MUST QUIT TO RUN FOR ASSEMBLY SEATS

SK0300030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Cabinet members who have seats in parliament may be required to resign from their posts if they want to run in the next parliamentary elections, said a top ruling party official yesterday.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, also indicated that there might be a cabinet shakeup prior to Oct. 12. Speaking to reporters in his National Assembly office, Yi pointed out that public officials other than ministers and vice ministers must quit at least 180 days, or Oct. 12 this year, before the four-year term of current legislators winds up. Cabinet members are technically qualified to run for the National Assembly, with their positions being kept intact.

But, Yi said, "I think that if cabinet members do not quit and run for the National Assembly, they may be open to the criticism that they jeopardized the fairness of competition." His remarks were interpreted to mean that ministers and vice ministers who have parliamentary seats should quit at least six months before the balloting, which may be held early next year.

Highly placed government officials who concurrently are legislators include Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, Minister of Health and Social Affairs Kim Chong-ye, Minister of State for Political Affairs Yi Tae-sop, Vice Home Affairs Minister Yi Chun-ku, Vice Sports Minister Chong Sun-ho and Kang Chang-hui, secretary general to the premier. Most of the officials including the premier are known to be hoping to run in the elections on the ruling party ticket.

Asked when the next parliamentary elections are to take place, Yi reiterated his belief that it is "reasonable" that the voting will take place following the three-month regular Assembly session opening Sept. 20.

BRIEFS

SOUTH KOREA-ITALY SPORTS -- Los Angeles, July 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Italy Friday signed an agreement on sports exchanges between the two countries at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. Chong Cho-yong, president of the Korean Olympic Committee and his Italian counterpart Franco Carraro signed the agreement and agreed to make extensive sports exchanges between South Korea and Italy in the future. The two presidents are visiting Los Angeles to observe the 1984 Summer Olympics to be opened Saturday afternoon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 27 Jul 84 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ARTICLE IN KOMMUNIST CITED

OW010255 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1637 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 July (MONTSAME) -- Asia, like Western Europe, is allotted an important place in the aggressive military and political plans of Washington. The undermining actions of the imperialist forces on this strategically important vast continent possessing enormous natural wealth and human resources, served and are serving as a major source of exacerbating the situation", writes Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren in his article entitled "For Strengthening Peace and Security in Asia", published in the last issue of the Soviet monthly KOMMUNIST.

Under the pretext of "ensuring security" of the Asian countries, the article goes on to say, Washington is grossly interfering in their home affairs, fanning up seats of war and violation, and declaring whole regions of Asia as spheres of their "vital interests". Lately, the U.S. military presence has been sharply growing. The largest after Western Europe, contingents of the USA Armed Forces, including the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" guided by the "Central Command" (Centcom) are concentrated in the regions of the Indian Ocean. The sphere of Centcom's actions covers 19 countries of South East Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The intrigues and provocations of the USA imperialists have made the Indian Ocean zone an extremely dangerous seat of tension.

The matter practically leads to the creation of a broad military structure, the backbone of which will be the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul "Axis". Plans are being nurtured to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East and South Asia.

The USA is feverishly arming Pakistan, practically turning it into its large military stronghold in the area, a component link in the "defensive alliance" designed by Washington for South Asia and the Persian Gulf region. Deep anxiety of the public is caused by Pentagon plans to site on the Pakistani territory American nuclear missile means.

The author of the article underlines that at the same time imperialist intrigues against the Republic of India have intensified. Hostile forces are making considerable efforts in a bid to divert India from its traditional situation by way of encouraging and directly supporting the separatist elements and cripple the friendly relations of India with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

A militarist trend increasingly manifests itself ever more in the policy of the ruling circles of Japan which is closely integrating with the NATO bloc, the article points out.

The feverish arming of the South Korean regime and the knocking together of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military and political alliance, constitute an inseparable element of the creation of the so-called American-Japanese "security system". As the author points out, the plans of turning ASEAN into a military bloc or affiliating it to the "Pacific Community" designed by them, occupy a major place in the Asian strategy of the United States.

Although the extremely complex and alarming situation has taken shape in the Asian Continent and in the world as a whole, the Mongolian foreign minister goes on to say, the MPR Government and the Mongolian people optimistically assess the prospects of the struggle for preserving peace and security in this region. All the positive changes in Asia, he emphasizes, are inseparably linked with the peaceloving and internationalist policy of the socialist community.

In the conditions of growing tensions in the Far East, the realization of the Soviet proposal for working out confidence building measures, and developing good-neighborly relations between the states of the region are acquiring especial topicality.

The worsening situation in the region of the Pacific and Indian Oceans demands redoubled efforts in implementing the Soviet initiatives directed at limiting the actions of naval fleets and spreading confidence-building measures across oceans and seas.

Of special significance for strengthening peace and security in the Far East and entire Asia are in withdrawal of American troops and armaments from the south of Korea and the reunification of this country on a peaceful and democratic basis. The proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning South East Asia into a zone of peace and stability, on normalizing relations with the ASEAN countries, are favourably influencing the political atmosphere in the region.

An earliest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan would do great benefit to the cause of peace and security in Asia. The proposal of the DRA Government of May 14, 1980 and of August 24, 1981, could serve as a reasonable basis for this settlement. The question on the implementation of the UNO declaration of 1971 on proclaiming this region a peace zone, on the convening of an international conference on the given problem, assumes especial urgency.

In the light of the present alarmingly worsening situation in the world, the proposal of the MPR for concluding an international convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, which was advanced on May 26, 1981, assumes greater political topicality.

The core of the anti-war movement in Asia, the author underlines, could become the struggle for the removal of American nuclear missile armaments from the continent, and against the deployment of new types of such armaments.

Mangalyn Dugersuren in conclusion states that the MPR together with the fraternal socialist countries and the other peaceloving states, is doing everything for supporting the struggle of progressive forces for consolidating peace and averting the threat of nuclear war in Asia and the entire globe.

BRIEFS

JULY HAY HARVEST -- July was the month of hay-mowing in Mongolia. According to statistics, by July 22, more than 51 thousand tons of hay had been stored in the country, which is 5.2 times more than in the corresponding period of last year. Hay-mowing in Mongolia is being increasingly mechanised. For instance, 4.5 thousand tractors, hundreds of tractor-drawn mowers, balers and other agricultural technology were used in this year's hay-mowing. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1613 GMT 30 Jul 84 OW]

CHAN SI ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

AU311359 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country, has made a statement on the country's internal and domestic position to NEPSZABADSAG staff member Peter Dunai.

[Dunai] What progress is being made in domestic political and economic consolidation?

[Chan Si] We are conducting our work in this respect in accord with the resolutions adopted at the Fourth KPRP Congress. The congress has charged us with two -- not easy -- tasks: national defense and building the country. The first task is an effective national defense, because only through this can we ensure undisturbed domestic construction.

As for the economy, as you know, the PRK is an agricultural country with a modest production standard; a large portion of our population is engaged in the production of rice. Rice is our most important product, the staple of our people, and I am pleased to say that we have become completely selfsufficient in rice. We satisfy domestic requirements and can even consider exports. There is an annual per capita consumption of 300 kilograms of agricultural foodstuffs in our country, which is a good in this area. We are able to satisfy fundamental requirements of the other main staple, fish, as well, although I would note that, because of a shortage of machinery, engines, and fuel, our sea fishing industry is practically marking time. Work is underway on restoring rubber plantations, which were neglected for a very long time, and the export of raw rubber has begun to the Soviet Union, Hungary, and other friendly countries.

[Dunai] Are basic (village) level state administrative organs functioning?

[Chan Si] We have concluded the development of administrative organs from the central ones right down to the basic levels. They are functioning well, for we would not be able to control effectively the entire territory of the country without them.

[Dunai] How is public safety?

[Chan Si] The foreigners who are in Kampuchea, and visitors to our country can bear witness to the fact that Phnom Penh has become a city just like any other metropolis in the area. Automobile traffic is brisk, there is great bustle at the markets and nearby stores, goods and foodstuffs are available. All activities characteristic of a normal situation are being conducted. Our movie theaters are operating, our artists are creating, and we are cultivating the traditions of our rich popular culture. In some places -- mainly in the western areas bordering on Thailand -- Pol Pot and other counterrevolutionary gangs, which make incursions from time to time, try to disturb our normal life and carry out acts of sabotage and raids. However, these are insignificant and cannot disturb our daily life and the work of peasants in the fields to any considerable degree.

[Dunai] Where are the bases of the counterrevolutionaries?

[Chan Si] Thailand provides refuge, bases, and aid for the followers of Pol Pot, Son Sen, and Sihanouk, that is where they launch their subversive acts from. We respond to this with resolute defensive military measures. Availing ourselves of the universally acknowledged right of legal selfdefense, we chase them all the way to the Thai border -- and I stress, only as far as the border. We respect the sovereignty and territory of neighboring Thailand.

In spite of all this, the counterrevolutionaries and their patrons continue to persist in the hopeless armed struggle. For instance, the endeavor to improve their military position is behind the Thai proposal, too, that we should draw back the forces protecting our security 30 km from the border, because, thus, the armed counterrevolutionaries would be out of the range of our long-range artillery.

[Dunai] Would you really be prepared to negotiate with Sihanouk, as a few Western newspapers maintain?

[Chan Si] That is out of the question. Neither now nor in the future, will we negotiate with Sihanouk, a political figure who allies himself with the Khmer Rouge and other reactionary groups and who acts against our country and people. It would be another question if Sihanouk, as an ordinary citizen, respecting our laws and policy, should want to return to the PRK. Our Constitution and humanitarian policy make this possible. Indeed, Sihanouk can obtain active and passive suffrage, as can any other citizen.

[Dunai] What is your appraisal of the Kampuchea policy of Thailand and ASEAN?

[Chan Si] We would like to resolve relations with the ASEAN countries and particularly our western neighbor, Thailand. We want a dialogue and not a confrontation between the three Indochinese countries -- the PRK, the SRV, and Laos -- and the ASEAN countries. We, on our part, would charge the SRV with representing our interests at discussions that could possibly take place with another negotiating partner, one nominated by ASEAN -- Indonesia, for instance. In our opinion, however, China is the main cause for the tensions in Southeast Asia, which, in alliance with the United States and a few countries of the area, is fomenting hostility between the two groups of countries, the three Indochinese and the ASEAN countries.

[Dunai] Comrade Prime Minister, you are a member of the KPRP Politburo. Tell us, please, about party building work.

[Chan Si] We regard party building activity, the decisive significance of this was pointed out by the fourth congress as well, as being of fundamental importance. However, the historical heritage of the recent past is extremely difficult. At variance with what has happened in your or some other socialist country, we do not organize the higher leading organs from below, proceeding from the sphere of the working masses, but the other way around. We must advance with great caution from above, proceeding from the center, toward the organization of the party cells that provide the base of the KPRP. The reason our position is so awkward is the fact that the Pol Pot people destroyed all documents, personal papers, and identity cards at the time of the confusions of the rule by the Khmer Rouge.

I would like to take this opportunity through NEPSZABADSAG, to thank the Hungarian people and their party and government for the help they gave us in these difficult times. We value very highly their support and their contribution to the rebuilding of our country and society and our development in a socialist direction.

FORMER KHMER ROUGE FIGURES SEEK ASYLUM IN FRANCE

BK030210 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] Two former Khmer Rouge Cabinet ministers appear to be seeking political asylum in France, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE yesterday quoted Kampuchean resistance sources in Bangkok as saying. They are ex-Minister of Economy and Finance Thiounn Thioun, and Keat Chhon, ex-minister attached to the Prime Minister's office. If confirmed, they could be the highest ranking defectors yet from the Khmer Rouge, whose ultra-revolutionary policies have been blamed for causing more than one million deaths when they were in power from 1975 to 1979.

The Kampuchean sources, who asked not to be identified, said Thiounn Thioun, a law school graduate from the University of Lyons, apparently flew to France from Beijing. One source said he might have travelled with Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who arrived in Paris on July 18 and is to meet French President Francois Mitterrand next Wednesday.

Keat Chhon arrived in France five months ago, according to Kampuchean informants in Paris. The sources in Bangkok said he was now looking for employment there. The two ex-ministers were appointed to their posts in December 1979, when Pol Pot stepped down as prime minister in what analysts widely considered a cosmetic change.

Pol Pot continues to lead the Khmer Rouge guerrilla army, now loosely allied with two non-communist factions, against the more than 150,000 Vietnamese troops who drove the Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh.

In Paris, the Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), a unit of the Interior Ministry, declined comment, as did the Ministry of External Affairs.

The reported defections are the latest in a series of events which some well-informed Kampucheans in Bangkok regard as signs of growing factionalism in the Khmer Rouge leadership. The most detailed account yet of possible manoeuvring in Khmer Rouge ranks appeared on July 1 in SANKEI SHIMBU, a Japanese daily. Quoting regional diplomatic sources, the paper said China, the sole close ally of the Khmer Rouge, was moving to reduce Pol Pot's influence and boost a more moderate faction led by Son Sennethe defence minister. It linked this action to the recent change in the Kampuchean resistance coalition's ambassador to Beijing, a Khmer Rouge appointee.

On April 30, Chan Youran, a reputed moderate who was formerly Khmer Rouge ambassador to Egypt, presented his credentials to China's chief of state Li Xiannian. He replaced Pich Cheang, who is now said by informed sources to be back in a Kampuchean guerrilla zone.

The reports of jockeying in Khmer Rouge ranks followed the defection in Tokyo in April of a Bangkok-based Khmer Rouge official.

THAI PAPER REPORTS RESISTANCE MILITARY MEETING

BK030131 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Military leaders of the three factions in the anti-Vietnamese coalition held a meeting yesterday inside Kampuchea and agreed upon a number of measures to enhance their struggle against the Vietnamese, according to a press release.

The release said the meeting was chaired by Khieu Samphan, vice-president of the coalition and leader of the Khmer Rouge, and attended by Gen Sak Sutasakhan, chief-of-staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and Gen Teap Ben, chief-of-staff of forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

An informed source said that the meeting reviewed the military situation inside Kampuchea and discussed ways and means to improve military coordination among the three factions. He described as "routine" the meeting which is the latest in a series of meetings which have taken place every other month. The last meeting was chaired by Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition and president of the KPNLF.

VODK ON SRV 'SLANDER' OF SITTHI'S CHINA TRIP

BK030503 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Why Vietnam Was So Angry About the Thai Foreign Minister's Trip to China"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila recently undertook a successful official visit to China 24-30 July. The goal of his trip to China this time was to discuss problems concerning the two countries and their cooperation and a number of international issues, particularly the situation in Southeast Asia. At the end of his visit, the Thai foreign minister said his trip was successful and that it has laid a foundation for bilateral relations and economic cooperation. At the same time, the two countries' leaders agreed on various international issues, particularly regional ones.

On the Kampuchean problem, the two countries condemned the Vietnamese aggressors, who have persisted in refusing to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. The two countries stressed that as long as Vietnam does not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, there can be no political solution for the Kampuchean problem. Furthermore, China has expressed support for the joint communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Jakarta, and the two countries will continue to support the CGDK led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

So, the Thai foreign minister's recent trip to China has further strengthened the friendly relations and bilateral economic and trade cooperation which will benefit the safeguard of security and stability in Thailand as well as in Southeast Asia. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors were furious and have turned to insults and slander to vilify the Thai foreign minister's trip to China. Why were the Vietnamese so furious about this trip?

There are two reasons. First, Vietnam is angry with Thailand because it has cooperated with all the ASEAN countries in adhering to the principled stand on relations among states, opposing Vietnam's act of aggression in Kampuchea, and providing assistance and support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The second reason is that Vietnam has the ambition of setting up small, medium, and large Indochinese federations under complete Vietnamese control. The small Indochinese federation consists of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The medium Indochinese federation comprises the small Indochinese federation and 16 provinces in northeastern Thailand. The large, or greater, Indochinese federation is all of Southeast Asia. Thus, the Vietnamese have the ambition of ruling all of Southeast Asia.

Vietnam is now setting up the small Indochinese federation by annexing Laos and sending hundreds of thousands of troops to commit aggression against and occupy Kampuchea. At the same time, Vietnam is also gradually moving toward setting up the medium Indochinese federation. The evidence lies in the fact that, while occupying Kampuchean territory, Vietnamese forces have provoked incidents on the Thai-Kampuchean border and have frequently committed aggression against and violated Thai territory. The situation on the Thai border is therefore constantly tense and explosive. At the same time, the Vietnamese propaganda machine has made efforts to slander Thailand on the Thai-Kampuchean border situation and the dispute over three villages along the Thai-Lao border instigated by Vietnam itself. This is done in order to pressure Thailand militarily, attack and slander Thailand to isolate it internationally, and sow confusion inside Thailand to give Vietnam the opportunity and possibility of annexing 16 provinces in northeastern Thailand to set up the medium Indochinese federation.

So, Vietnam is furious to see that Thailand has good friendly relations and cooperation with neighboring countries. That is why it has slandered and heaped abuse upon the Thai foreign minister's visit to China as it has done in the past. However, this time, Vietnam's slanders and attack against Thailand surprise no one for the world community is clearly aware of the Vietnamese goal and aggressive and expansionist ambitions in Thailand as well as in Southeast Asia. Everyone can see through the Vietnamese slanders and insults to its dark objective and tricky nature.

The world community still considers that Thailand, like ASEAN, is a country that adheres to international law and the principles of the UN Charter. Thailand and ASEAN have united in raising their voices to condemn the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea and have provided firm assistance and support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

These actions by Thailand and ASEAN are a precious contribution to the safeguarding and survival of the Kampuchean nation and race and the defense of international law and the principles of the UN Charter and to prevent Vietnam from violating these at will. It is also a contribution to the defense of security and stability in Southeast Asia and peace in the world. Therefore, no matter how hard Vietnam tries to slander and attack Thailand, the world community will continue to support the stand of Thailand and ASEAN and continue to unite in pressuring Vietnam in every form and every way to force it to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. If Vietnam stubbornly refuses to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN resolutions and in accordance with the world community's demand, it will be further disgraced and more isolated internationally.

VODK: SRV TO BLAME FOR REGIONAL INSECURITY

BK020807 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Station Commentary: "Who Is the Creator of the Current Insecurity and Instability in Southeast Asia?"]

[Text] A few days ago, citing a statement by Truong Chinh, head of state of the Vietnamese aggressor regime, Hanoi radio once again fiddled the old tune saying that Vietnam wants Southeast Asia to become a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, and that Vietnam wants to have good relations with the countries in this region.

Upon hearing this statement by the Hanoi Vietnamese, people became exasperated, asking the Vietnamese: Who is currently causing insecurity and instability in Southeast Asia? Which country has sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea? Whose soldiers have been massacring Kampuchean people and invading the Thai border zone, causing tension along the border? Which country has stationed tens of thousands of troops in Laos and is currently occupying and controlling Laos?

The answer is the Vietnamese Hanoi clique. In fact, peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, particularly countries in this region, are the ones which really want peace and security. This is why for almost 6 years now they have been demanding that Vietnam withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in order to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions. This is in order to eradicate the root cause of tension and the source of the danger of war spilling throughout this region.

But, so far the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have obstinately refused to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea at the demand of the world community and the UN resolutions. They have arrogantly adhered to their obstinate stand by continuing to occupy Kampuchea, and sending more troops, tanks, artillery pieces, and war materiel in large quantities to Kampuchea in an attempt to escalate their war of aggression, barbarously and cruelly intensify the massacre of the Kampuchean people, increase their armed provocations along the Thai border, and pose a more serious threat in this region. Thus it is Vietnam that has prevented this region from enjoying peace and stability.

It is no use for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to pretend or try to fool others into believing that they are the seekers of peace and stability for Southeast Asia. The key solution to restoring peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia is that Vietnam -- the aggressor against Kampuchea -- must withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny, and must respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all its neighboring countries. Only by so doing can genuine and permanent peace, security, and stability be restored in Southeast Asia. Peace, security, and stability in the region cannot be restored unless Vietnam really withdraws its aggressor troops -- the root cause of the threat to peace and security in this region.

The Vietnamese enemy's deceitful call for peace mentioned above is most perfidious and dangerous because the aim of this Vietnamese peace song is to lull world public opinion to sleep so as to prevent it from opposing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, thus enabling Vietnam to annex Kampuchea and Laos and set up an Indochinese federation at will and, after setting up this federation, advance forward rapidly in accordance with its own aggressive and expansionist strategy and the aggressive and expansionist strategy of its Soviet boss' in this region. This is the true nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' song of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This is why, despite the fact that Vietnam has sung this song of peace for several years, no one has ever paid any attention to it out of the realization that a poisonous nature is hidden in this song.

The world community, particularly countries in this region, have made it clear that if Vietnam really wants regional peace, security, stability, and cooperation, it should withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea so as to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny, in accordance with the UN resolutions and the demands of the world community. If Vietnam still refuses to withdraw from Kampuchea, the world community, which pays no attention to the Vietnamese deceitful song of peace, will continue to jointly exert greater pressures on Vietnam and further support the Kampuchean people and the CGDK so as to enable them to fight more vigorously on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until Vietnam is compelled to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea.

At the same time, the Kampuchean people and the CGDK are compelled to further carry on their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously until all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are driven out of the Kampuchean territory.

NATIONAL ARMY CLAIMS 'CONTROL' OF SRV POSITION

BK030221 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] On the night of 26 July, our National Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Reul and the Vietnamese battalion position that formed the defense network of this commune office, in Puok District, Siem Reap battlefield.

After a 1-hour battle, we completely liberated and took control of this commune office and battalion position. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 19 others for a total of 34 casualties; destroyed 5 commune office buildings, 15 trenches, and a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel; seized 24 AK's, a B-40 rocket launcher, 2 B-41 rocket launchers, 3 RPD machineguns, a pistol, an AR-15, an 82-mm mortar, a 2-watt telegraphic machine, 30 82-mm mortar shells, 40 DK-82 shells, 15 60-mm mortar shells, 100 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 700 rounds of carbine ammunition, 1,370 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 hand grenades, 50 AK loaders, 60 bundles of goods, 52 sets of military uniforms, 5 hammocks, 9 pairs of shoes, 5 helmets, and a quantity of materiel. We liberated 3 villages -- (K'ek Tung), Russei, and Reul -- and rescued 12 Khmer soldiers.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people in Puok District, Siem Reap battlefield!

VONADK REVIEWS SIHANOUK VISIT TO EGYPT

BK021024 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] At the invitation of President Mubarak of Egypt, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, paid an official state visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 27 July to 1 August. Accompanying the samdech were, among others, Neak Moneang Monique Sihanouk; His Excellency Im Chhudet, member minister of the Coordinating Committee for National Defense; His Excellency Thuch Rin, member minister of the Coordinating Committee for Culture and Education; Prince Norodom Sihamoni, the samdech's son; His Excellency Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC; His Excellency In Sopheap, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt; His Excellency Chhorn Hay, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador and member of the Democratic Kampuchean president's Cabinet.

The samdech and the delegation arrived in Cairo at 0100, Egyptian time, on 27 July or 0100 on 28 July [as heard]. Upon the arrival, the samdech and our delegation were greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid and his wife; the honorary committee led by Power and Energy Minister Abazah; Ambassador Surur, Egyptian ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and other Egyptian officials. Also present at the airport to greet the samdech and our delegation were Chinese, Korean and ASEAN ambassadors accredited Egypt. The official welcoming ceremony on that night proceeded solemnly.

On the morning of 28 July, at the Ra's At-Tin palace in Alexandria, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea and the Egyptian president cordially embraced. The president then invited the samdech to mount the rostrum and stand at attention to the two countries' flags and national anthems. Afterward, the samdech, accompanied by the president, inspected the guards. Then, the samdech shook hands with many other Egyptian leaders who were lined up to welcome him. Among these officials were Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid; Culture Minister 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan; the power and energy minister, who is the chairman of the honorary committee in charge of accompanying the samdech; Alexandria's mayor (Swazi Ma'ud); Rear Admiral Ali Muhammad at-Tazik, commander of the Navy; and so on.

Following the welcoming ceremony, the Democratic Kampuchean and Egyptian sides began their talks. The samdech expressed gratitude to the Egyptian president, government, and people for their assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK. The samdech spoke about the situation of the struggle for national liberation and affirmed the CGDK position on a number of international issues. Afterward, the Egyptian president said the Egyptian people and government have been firmly, vigorously, and openly assisting Democratic Kampuchea in every international organization, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement. The Egyptian president went on to stress that the people and government of the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to provide this kind of assistance to the Kampuchean people's struggle for national liberation.

Afterward, President Mubarak and his wife hosted an official reception in honor of the samdech, Neak Moneang, and the CGDK delegation. The welcoming ceremony, talks, and reception were held in a very friendly, warm, and cordial atmosphere.

During the afternoon, the samdech and the delegation he leads returned to Cairo by helicopter and were accompanied by Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid and his wife and the honorary committee. On the afternoon of the same day, the samdech went to pay homage to the monuments of the unknown soldiers, former President as-Sadat, and former President an-Nasir. At the Unknown Soldier's tomb, a solemn ceremony was organized with national anthems played during both the samdech's arrival and departure. At night, the samdech, Neak Moneang, and the delegation attended the sound and light show at the pyramids.

'ARTICLE' VIEWS CHINESE-THAI RELATIONS

BK021225 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 1 Aug 84

["Article": "Decision Which Is Detrimental to Oneself"]

[Text] A Thai Government delegation led by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila returned to Bangkok after paying a visit to China from 24 to 29 July. The visit to China by the Thai Government delegation took place following the recent visits to that country by General Athit Kamlang-ek and the delegations of the Thai Air Force and Navy as well as a recent visit to Thailand by a 15-member delegation of the Chinese Air Force and a meeting between Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and the Chinese military attache in Bangkok. Thai and foreign mass media gave a wide range of comments on these activities.

The visit to China by the head Thai diplomat was aimed at, in addition to strengthening the so-called economic relations, promoting closer military cooperation between Thailand and China. At their meeting, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Sitthi Sawetsila shared a common view on the strengthening of the Chinese-Thai relations to oppose the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries and to the trend for achieving regional peace and condemning China. The secretary general of the CPC Central Committee said that China continues to render support to the CGDK -- meaning the Pol Pot clique which serves as the chief tools of Beijing -- and calls on Thailand and the other reactionary forces to cooperate with China to implement a hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang openly said that China and Thailand have shared a unanimous view and stand in opposing the Indochinese countries. Sitthi Sawetsila wholeheartedly said that Thailand agreed with China on this issue.

At a meeting in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Sitthi Sawetsila said that China and Thailand would try to find a way to assist the CGDK and so forth. Several reports noted that at a meeting between the two sides, to promote military cooperation, Thailand expressed its desire to buy the Chinese F-7 fighter aircraft.

In the meantime, the Thai foreign minister also told the Chinese leaders that his visit was unprecedentedly fruitful, that Thailand would continue giving assistance in all fields to the reactionary Khmer and cooperating with China in all respects in implementing the policy of opposing the three Indochinese peoples as well as the Thai people and other peoples in this part of the world.

This development clearly shows that Thailand has become more closely involved with Beijing's political policy. This policy is very detrimental and runs counter to the interests of the Thai people and other peoples in this region. The immediate and long-term enemy directly threatening the security in this region is Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

Several countries in Southeast Asia as well as in the ASEAN group have clearly realized this danger and have heightened vigilance to oppose China's threat. They have come to understand that a policy of getting involved with the Beijing hegemonists will only weaken themselves and bring disaster to them. That is why they are gradually trying to stay away from China. On the other hand, Thailand is now growing even closer to the Chinese hegemonists. Indonesia, which is an ASEAN member country with a population of over 150 million and which has learned bitter experience from its association with China in the past, recently said that China is the primary threat to Southeast Asia. Indonesia is very uneasy about the current ASEAN stand, especially when Thailand is drifting deeper and deeper into the Chinese political orbit.

INDONESIAN ARTICLE VIEWS ASEAN'S KAMPUCHEA STAND

BK021200 Vientiane Domestic in Lao 1100 GMT 31 Jul 84

["Talk": "Indonesia Is Uneasy About ASEAN's Stand"]

[Text] Dr Ruslan Abdulgani, former foreign minister and former permanent representative of Indonesia to the United Nations, recently expressed his views in an article titled "The Kampuchean Problem Between Thailand and the PRC." We present some important parts of this article:

Under the subhead "Miscalculation," Dr Ruslan Abdulgani pointed out: After General Benni Murdani stated that Vietnam does not pose a threat, and following a seminar in Hanoi, many foreign political parties understood our foreign policy. Some people asked whether Indonesia had changed its foreign policy. Following our foreign minister's visit to Moscow, many people hastened to conclude that our foreign policy was shifting to the left and would undergo great changes and become as it was before 1966. Moreover, many U.S. and Western European journalists who had visited Jakarta speculated and predicted that Indonesia's foreign policy during the period of President Suharto would soon follow the same path as during the Sukarno period. Their speculation and assumptions show that they have no understanding of Indonesian society, which has survived whatever has happened in the past. Indonesia's foreign policy fully encompasses the contents of the country's 1945 Constitution. In other words, it opposes colonialism and vigorously implements a sovereign policy based on national interests. This foreign policy was subsequently transformed into the spirit of the Bandung conference and the spirit of the Nonaligned Movement.

On the subtopic "Experience of Indonesia," Dr Ruslan Abdulgani said: Our aspiration and objective in Southeast Asia is to attain peace and freedom. That is why when Vietnam's independence was threatened by the war of aggression, Indonesia stood by the Vietnamese people. When the Indonesian people were struggling against the Dutch colonialists, the Vietnamese people were doing the same thing against the French colonialists. When the Vietnamese people were faced with U.S. military aggression, Indonesia never allowed foreign troops to be stationed on its soil -- as Thailand and the Philippines did -- for launching attacks against Vietnam. We were fully aware of the repercussions of Beijing's involvement in the 1965 coup, which was considered extremely detrimental to our country.

The understanding by our people and leaders, including President Suharto and Gen Benni Murdani, that Vietnam does not pose a threat to Indonesia has been based on our experiences. In addition, Vietnam has faced numerous domestic difficulties in the economic and security fields since it has not recovered from the serious aftermath of the notorious war which has just ended. Therefore, Indonesia is of the view that there is little possibility that Vietnam will be able to muster its military forces to commit aggression against the ASEAN countries.

On the subtopic titled "The Overthrow of China," Dr Ruslan Abdulgani said: As a matter of fact, Indonesia is gravely concerned about the policy of the PRC, which has been directed against Southeast Asia in recent history. The other ASEAN countries should be aware that if the PRC does not cease its support to the pro-Beijing communist parties in these countries, it will become a great threat to their own security. Indonesia is now even more concerned than before about this because the PRC has used the Overseas Chinese as its tool to carry out sabotage activities in Southeast Asia.

At the same time, the Indonesian people also understand the stand adopted by the SRV and the PRK under the leadership of Heng Samrin in opposing the Pol Pot regime, which has not only been condemned by the international community as the genocidal clique but has also acted as a puppet of the PRC. We also understand the conditions of Hanoi and Phnom Penh in calling on the PRC to cease its military assistance to the Pol Pot regime so that all [foreign] armed forces can be withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Under the subtopic "For the Middle Course of Indonesia," Dr Ruslan Abdulgani noted: At the same time, Thailand sent the military supreme commander [General Athit Kamlang-ek] to visit Beijing. Even though Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has repeatedly said that the Kampuchea problem must be settled by the Kampuchean people through political means. The visit to the PRC by this high-ranking Thai military officer has paved the way for the PRC and has aggravated the tense situation in Thai-Vietnamese relations.

Generally speaking, Thailand has tried to convince other people it is moving closer toward the PRC than Vietnam. In addition, Gen Benni Murdani's recent visit to Hanoi has been cause for alarm in Thailand. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's visit to China was designed to improve the morale of the Thai leaders. Of course, some Western news agencies highly lauded Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's visit to China, saying it was aimed at neutralizing the significance of Gen Murdani's visit to Hanoi.

That is why Indonesia is very unhappy about the current ASEAN stand, which has changed from the previous one. The previous stand gave special importance to the resolution of the Kampuchea problem. But no progress has been made. This is because if the PRC continues to maintain its relations with the Pot Pot regime, there is no way that the Kampuchea problem can be settled.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES DEPARTING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

BK010256 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] On the morning of 31 July, Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, received a courtesy call from Janos Zegnal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos, who bade farewell to the president following the completion of his term as Hungarian ambassador in the LPDR. Janos Zegnal has been designated Hungarian ambassador in the LPDR. Janos Zegnal has been designated Hungarian ambassador to Laos since 5 October 1979.

President Souphanouvong expressed sincere thanks to the ambassador for his positive contribution to the construction cause of the Lao people, in particular for his role in further developing and strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Hungary. On behalf of the party, state, and people of Laos, President Souphanouvong also extended profound gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people of Hungary for having always given support and assistance to the Lao people in carrying out their revolutionary cause. At the same time, he conveyed best regard to the leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic and wished Ambassador Janos Zegnal a safe trip home and fine success in his new tasks.

The guest and the host conversed in a fraternal atmosphere.

LEADERS GREET FRENCH PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER

BK021034 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 2 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently sent a greeting message to the French premier on learning of the latter's nomination. The telegram also wished that the good relations existing between the two countries be forever more developed.

Meanwhile, on the occasion of the renomination as French foreign affairs minister, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, also sent a congratulatory message to his counterpart, Mr Claude Cheysson. Phoun Siapseut wished that the French minister for foreign affairs much success in carrying out his high office.

SECRETARIAT INSTRUCTION ON POPULATION CENSUS

BK030713 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Instruction 19 June by LPRP Central Committee Secretariat on 1985 nationwide population census]

[Text] To all committees in charge of all ministries, state-level committees, central-level mass organizations, and provincial and municipal party committees:

The third party congress and the LPRP's resolution clearly spelled out the need to conduct a nationwide population census because the population is the fundamental production force of our society. Any state power must pay attention to learning everything about its population. To establish a firm foundation for economic and social development plans, to reorganize and reclassify production forces of society, to reorganize the national defense forces and security forces, to organize educational, cultural, public health, and administrative work, to improve the material and spiritual life of the people, and to implement the policy of solidarity and equality among all ethnic tribes throughout the country, the government and local administrations at all levels must acquire exact data on the number of the population at both the national and local levels.

Not only must precise data on the number of population be collected, but exact statistics on sex, age, cultural standards, professions, and other features must also be compiled. This precise and detailed data will be used in making preparations for holding elections of the people's councils at all levels and as a basis for evaluating and proportionately restructuring new population planning in the urban and rural areas and among the heterogeneous social groups.

In our country at present, in addition to certain shortcomings, the problem hindering the economic, state, and social management work is the shortage of clear-cut and detailed documents and data on the status of our population. Documents on the population data left behind by the old regime are incomplete and unclear. At the same time, the work on statistics in general, and on population data in particular, is only in the initial stage in our country.

We have never conducted a national population census. In the past, many movements have taken place among our population after the liberation of the country, especially in Vientiane municipality and other large provincial capitals. As a result, current data on our population appears inaccurate in accordance with reality.

To acquire precise data on our population, a nationwide population census must be conducted in accordance with a uniform census plan and under the centralized guidance of the central population census committee. Therefore, to meet the immediate requirements in working out a plan for the economic, state, and social management work in the new period, especially to create a firm basis for mapping out the Second 5-year State Plan between 1986 and 1990, the party Central Committee Secretariat issues the following instruction:

1. The population census will be simultaneously conducted on a national basis and in a uniform manner. Therefore, special attention must be paid to making preparations for this work. All necessary conditions must be created for successful execution of this work.
2. All relevant services at the central level, for instance the party Central Committee Office, the office of the Council of Ministers, the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board, and the State Planning Committee, must work out a detailed plan in guiding, organizing, and implementing this work. The party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board in particular must have a plan for guiding and providing ideological and political guidance with the aim of making all cadres, party members, combatants, state employees, workers, and people profoundly and correctly appreciate the significance of the population census in order to encourage them to contribute energetically and positively to this work.
3. The regulations and principles on the population census, including the methods for organizing, implementing, and guiding the population census work in a uniform manner, are defined in the 1985 nationwide population census plan contained in the decree of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the 1985 nationwide population census.

Upon receiving this instruction, the party committees at all levels must disseminate the information about the population census work to the homes of all families in all provinces throughout the country in order to allow the population census to be thoroughly organized and implemented in accordance with the uniform plan of the central population census guidance committee.

[Dated] Vientiane, 19 June 1984

[Signed] Khamtai Siphandon, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR -- Vientiane, July 26 (KPL) -- A Lao delegation of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association was back home on July 24 from the Soviet Union. During its stay there, the Lao delegation had attended the conference on commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and taken part in the opening ceremony of the branch of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Association in Ukraine.
[Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 26 Jul 84 BK]

SRV-HENG SAMRIN FORCES CROSS BORDER 1 AUG

BK021458 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Secretary of the Army, Major General Narudon Detpradiyut, reported that at 1500 yesterday a number of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces intruded into Thailand in hot pursuit of the forces of Democratic Kampuchea south of Ban Takeo, Kap Choeng District, Surin Province. The intruders were driven out by forces of the Suranari command. As a result, one Thai soldier was killed and four others were wounded.

Asked whether this indicates the beginning of a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces' rainy season campaign against the tripartite Khmer forces, Maj Gen Narudon said it was possible because they had already announced such a plan. However, he thinks the campaign will not be to the advantage of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side if it rains too heavily. He said Thailand is ready to take action in accordance with the contingency plan in case its border areas are violated.

GOVERNMENT TO RETURN SAILORS TO VIETNAM

BK030157 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The Thai Government will today hand over to Vietnam the five Vietnamese sailors who were captured after their vessel had reportedly capsized off Nakhon Si Thammarat late last year, informed sources said yesterday. The sources said that the release would take place at the military airport at Don Maung in the afternoon. The Vietnamese sailors will be flown back to Vietnam, according to the sources.

Thai officials said that the government agreed to return the captives after having come to the conclusion that the sailors strayed into Thai waters and were not carrying out a mission against the security of Thailand. "We also want to show that we keep to principles in handling various issues. The Vietnamese captives claimed that their vessel capsized during a storm and we have interrogated them and investigated the matter thoroughly," and official said.

The sources said that two of the captives carry the rank of petty-officer, second class and two others the rank of petty-officer, third class. The remaining captive is a seaman.

The Vietnamese sailors were helped by Thai fishermen who handed them over to the Fourth Army Region late last year.

LAO DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TO COME FOR TALKS 6 AUG

BK030129 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat is due to fly here Monday morning for the second round of talks with Thai authorities on the dispute over three border villages, informed sources said yesterday. The sources said that the deputy foreign minister would take a Lao Aviation flight here.

The Thai side has informed Vientiane that the second round of talks would be at the same level as the first which was held late last month. Laos proposed during the inconclusive negotiations that the second round of talks be conducted in the framework of the Thai-Laotian National Border Committee. The Thai stand is that talks between the foreign ministries of the two governments should lay the groundwork of a settlement of the problem before the next meeting of the National Border Committee.

However, the mass media in Laos said that Souban will come here in his capacity as deputy chairman of the National Border Committee.

The first round of talks ended in a deadlock when both sides failed to agree upon the crux of the dispute. The Laotian delegation insisted that the presence of Thai troops at the three villages was the question, but the Thai side maintained that the problem was that both sides claimed to own the three villages.

RATTAKUN ON STRENGTHENING TIES WITH PHILIPPINES

BK030729 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun yesterday agreed to strengthen bilateral ties and promote cooperation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN.

President Marcos stressed the need to bolster cooperation among ASEAN members -- the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei -- to make it more effective in promoting regional peace and stability. In the meeting President Marcos also conferred the Order of (Sicatumo), which is an award given to foreign dignitaries, to Mr Phichai, who said that he would do his utmost to strengthen the bond of friendship between people of the two countries.

Mr Phichai, who arrived in the Philippines on Sunday for a 4-day official visit, returned to Bangkok yesterday.

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES FIRST F-16 PAYMENT

BK030151 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The 1,250 million baht set aside by the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] as a first payment on the F-16A100 jet-fighters it plans to buy from the United States was approved by the House Budget Scrutiny Committee yesterday. It will be part of the 8,468 million baht allotted to the RTAF for fiscal year 1985.

Spokesman for the House committee Sanan Khachonprasat quoted Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat as telling the committee members during deliberation of the defence budget that RTAF will buy a squadron of F-16's from the U.S. for about 8,800 million baht.

Phaniang said RTAF is waiting for final approval from the U.S. Congress of the sales. He was quoted as telling the committee that RTAF will pay for the planes in installments with its own funds, starting with 1,250 million baht next year.

Sanan said the committee was satisfied with the minister's assurance that RTAF will not divert money from other sources or use foreign loans to pay for the planes.

The House committee yesterday cut about 137 million baht from the 39,300-million-baht budget allotted for the Defence Ministry. Cuts were also made in the budget allotted to the Finance Ministry, Sanan said. He said that, so far, the committee had cut 1,174 million baht from the budgets of various ministries.

The House committee yesterday also proposed abrogation of the self-defence and voluntary village development projects on the grounds that they had been receiving priority over other projects. It said the projects are no longer necessary because the government had succeeded in defeating communist insurgency.

GUERRILLAS 'STILL POSE THREAT' IN SOUTH

BK030205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Bandits and guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] still pose a threat to national security and peace in the south, Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong told reporters from Bangkok at the Fourth Army Command Base in Si Thammarat yesterday.

Lt-Gen Wanchai said the two insurgent groups were still a problem even though the general situation has been improving satisfactorily. He said in people still lived in fear in Yala Province, where rubber plantation owners still had to pay the CPM guerrillas about 10 million baht a year in protection fees. Of the southern bandits, he said the Barsison Revolutionary National (BRN) was still active in southern jungles.

But Lt-Gen Wanchai said the troops were keeping the situation under control. He said that most of the strongholds of the Communist Party of Thailand had been captured and destroyed.

"The revolutionary war is over, now there are only hit and run battles," he said.

The general situation is good, he said, pointing to the rise in the number of tourists to the south. From January to March this year a total of 155,000 tourists, mostly Malaysians, visited the southern provinces, he said. This was an increase of 6.2 percent over the same period in 1983.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- The Foreign Ministry has appointed five new ambassadors and reshuffled the positions of four ambassadors. The new appointments included Deputy Permanent Secretary Chao Saichua who was named ambassaodor to the Netherlands and Deputy Director-General of the Treaty and Legal Department Praphot Narintharangkun, who was named ambassador to Kenya. Director-General of the Economic Department Manatphat Chuto was appointed ambassador to Canada, while Director-General of the Protocol Department Sukho Suwannasiri and Consul-General to Los Angeles Sanong Charuphat were named ambassador to New Zealand and Nigeria respectively. Among those reshuffled were Ambassador Witthaya Wetchachiwa, from Canada to Belgium; Ambassador Montri Chalichan, from Vietnam to Switzerland; Ambassador Atsada Chaiyanam, from France to Vietnam, and Ambassador Ukrit Dulayaphromma, from Nigeria to Hungary. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Jul 84 p 3 BK]

PRC SEEN TILTING TOWARD U.S. GLOBAL STRATEGY

BK021425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 31 Jul 84

["Current Topic": "Beijing's Words Are Unbelievable"]

[Text] The Chinese press has, in recent days, sought to extol the so-called independence, sovereignty, and nonalliance on which Beijing's foreign policy is based. In its 16 July issue, the magazine LIAOWANG lavishly extolled China's diplomatic activities during the first 6 months of 1984 and the bustling arrivals in Beijing of distinguished foreign guests to visit the Chinese leaders. Through its depiction of the scenes of reception last month with beautiful flower bouquets, red carpets, and toasts, people have proceeded from knowing vaguely to realizing clearly that the epitome of China's foreign policy of independence and sovereignty has obviously been established.

Commenting on Sino-American ties, the magazine LIAOWANG acknowledged that relations between the two countries have developed further. However, it denied that China has served as a pawn for the United States. Although the way the Beijing leaders and the Chinese press extol their foreign policy is as sweet as roasted sugarcane, it cannot deceive the Chinese people. This is because the Chinese people, who have a habit of comparing words with deeds, find that the words of the Beijing leaders have often run counter to their deeds.

In fact, Beijing is increasingly falling into the arms of the United States and is actually serving as a pawn for the latter. This was clearly demonstrated on Zhao Ziyang's recent tour of six Western European countries. During that trip, Zhao made clear his stand when he declared that China understood the needs of the Western European countries in the improvement of their defense systems. According to AP, prior to his departure for these Western European countries, Zhao spread the news that China would not protest the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Meanwhile, Deng Xiaoping also publicly declared his support for this move at a time when the United States was stepping up the deployment of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western European countries. Deng also told the president of the European Common Market bloc, EEC, that the deployment of these missiles in Western Europe was necessary. Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang are well aware that the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. arms race are aimed at opposing the Soviet Union and the socialist community and pose a serious threat to peace and security in the world. Beijing, however, has subscribed to and encouraged such a criminal act.

It is clear that Beijing has sided with the United States and the West. Isn't it true that in so doing, Beijing has acted as a pawn for the United States in its opposition to the Soviet Union, the peace movement in Europe, and the world people's desire for peace and that Beijing has shared the same reactionary stand with the United States? But to deceive public opinion, it has resorted to deceitful tricks by occasionally voicing protests and criticizing the United States for its wrongdoings in the Middle East, Central America, South Africa, and so forth, pretending to be anti-American and to be favoring the struggle for national independence by other peoples. But how can it block the view of the holy people with a thin veil. Beijing's crafty trick could deceive no one.

Exposing this trick of Beijing, the June issue of the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE carried an article headlined: China's Commercial Love. The article read in part as follows: It is especially noted that Deng Xiaoping's blunt remarks showed that his colleagues' criticism of the U.S. interference in other countries was intended chiefly for the consumption of the public.

Deng's true concern was not for the fate of Central American countries, but for the fact that the U.S. interference in that region and some other U.S. policies might weaken the Western alliance.

In sum, China continues to tilt toward the United States in its global struggle against the Soviet Union as it has been since 1972 when Nixon and Kissinger visited Beijing. That is the real intention of the Beijing powerholders. Therefore, no one is surprised at the fact that while exalting the U.S. acts of war, Beijing has frenziedly slandered and criticized the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The fact that XINHUA on 10 July slandered the Soviet Union for undermining the Sino-U.S. relations while ignoring the U.S. sabotage of the talks on arms limitations, disarmament, and nuclear arms reduction through U.S. efforts to undertake the planned deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, was another concrete evident of Beijing's open defense and protection of the U.S. warmongers. AP viewed this as Beijing's expression of its stand to oppose the Soviet Union and defend the U.S. position.

It is therefore obvious that the so-called foreign policy of independence and sovereignty, which has been effusely praised by Beijing propaganda and press organs, is nothing but a signboard used to cover up the Beijing powerholders' perfidious schemes against the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community and against all peace-loving nations in the world.

THAILAND 'GOODWILL' IN LAO TALKS CRITICIZED

BK020955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Thailand Lacks Goodwill in Talks With Laos"]

[Text] The Lao-Thai talks held in Bangkok from 21 to 23 July to solve the problem of three Lao villages being illegally occupied since 6 June produced no results because the Bangkok authorities lacked goodwill and did not want to solve the problem.

After sending troops to occupy three Lao villages, the Bangkok authorities have been sternly condemned by progressive public opinion at home and abroad. To justify this act of aggression and try to create the so-called goodwill for settling the dispute, the Thai authorities brought forth a proposal for talks. Nevertheless, when the talks began, the Thai side poured out a series of Lao-Thai border problems instead of discussing the main subject to be tackled.

At the talks, the Lao delegation clearly presented its views and produced concrete geographic and historical proofs to claim the three Lao villages which have been illegally occupied by Thailand. The Lao delegation also presented international legal proofs of Lao sovereignty over these three villages.

If the Thai side really had the goodwill to solve the dispute over the three villages on the basis of those principles already cited in the 1979 Thai-Lao joint statement as well as in an agreement of the two border coordination committees of the two countries, it would not fail to respond to the correct stand of the Lao side and its goodwill as presented at the talks.

More seriously, while evading legitimate proposals presented by the Lao delegation at the negotiating table, Thailand continued to order its troops to step up armed activities in the area of the three Lao villages.

On 16 July, about 1 week before the Lao-Thai talks opened, Thailand had its troops fire more than 700 artillery rounds at Nasai village which is close to Mai, Kang, and Savang villages, causing heavy damage in property to the Lao people. Afterward, Thailand sent its troops to force the Lao inhabitants in the above areas to flee to Thai territory and introduced more troops to maintain long-term occupation of Lao territory.

During 25-27 July, Thailand sent more soldiers to reinforce the occupation troops and carried out other gross military activities, including reconnaissance flight by F-5 jets on the airspace of Paklai District, 30 km deep inside the Lao territory. They spread leaflets to slander the LPDR.

These new activities of aggression carried out by Thailand have poisoned the atmosphere of the talks and created more tension in the deteriorating Lao-Thai relations. During the same period, the Thai foreign minister arrived in Beijing and was welcomed by Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders. Zhao Ziyang openly said that in carrying out all their schemes and acts against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, Beijing and Bangkok have informed, discussed, and coordinated with each other. As a result, the illegal occupation of the three Lao villages by Thailand and its intention to prolong the issue at the negotiating table are acts that have been supported by Beijing. These acts, which are part and parcel of the scheme and plan to oppose the three Indochinese countries, are aimed at creating tension in the Southeast Asian region and blocking the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries.

The Lao delegation head to the talks has pointed out that the first phase of the Lao-Thai talks during 21-23 July produced no result and that the Thai side must bear full responsibility. He stressed: The Lao side has asked the Thai side to show its goodwill in the talks by basing on the Lao reasonable proposals so that the coming talks may produce some results.

We totally support this correct stand of the LPDR. We demand that the Bangkok leadership return unconditionally the three villages to Laos and respect Lao independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Justice, morality, and just cause are with the LPDR.

NHAN DAN RAPS JAPAN'S 'WARMONGERING' POLICIES

OWO20843 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 -- NHAN DAN today in an article on the current World Conference Against A and H bombs, condemns the Nakasone administration's support for the U.S. plan to create a NATO-type military alliance in the Asia-Pacific region.

The paper points out that this "NATO-East" rallies reactionary forces from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia with the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, reinforced by the U.S.-Japan-China strategic collusion, as its core. "So," the paper continues, "together with the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe in an attempt to gain military superiority, which has created a still greater threat of war from the West, the Reagan administration is seeking to set up a shock force in the East to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist nations as well as the revolutionary movement in other countries".

NHAN DAN recalls the Nakasone administration's decision to increase Japan's defence budget by 6.55 percent in 1984 and almost 7 percent in 1985, and its ever closer military collusion with Washington. In an attempt to forge ahead with the plan to set up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, the paper remarks, the Nakasone administration is feverishly preparing for South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Tokyo next month.

At their August 1st meeting in Tokyo, a number of Japanese and South Korean politicians and financiers agreed to strengthen their relations to serve their common strategy in the so-called "Asia-Pacific era".

"The Nakasone administration's dangerous adventurous policy constitutes a serious challenge to the Japanese people who will never forget nor forgive the U.S. imperialists crimes and are resolved not to allow another nuclear holocaust," NHAN DAN points out. "Since early this year, the peace movement in Tokyo has strongly developed with repeated demonstrations and mass meetings against the Reagan and Nakasone administration's war-mongering policies".

The paper voices support for Chairman of the Communist Party of Japan Kenji Miyamoto's statement at the July 29 meeting in Tokyo that tens of millions of Japanese are standing behind the participants in the meeting in protest against the deployment of U.S. Tomahawk missiles and Japan's involvement in the U.S. nuclear strategy.

Referring to the World Conference Against A and H Bombs, NHAN DAN says: "In the present situation in the world and particularly in Japan, the world conference against A and H bombs is of important significance, as it contributes to the strengthening of unity of mind and actions of the peace movement in Japan in its struggle for peace and disarmament and against nuclear war".

NGUYEN HUU THO VISITS FACTORIES IN SOUTH

OWO21610 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, recently toured three production establishments in southern Vietnam.

The first enterprise he visited was the Thanh Cong textile mill in Ho Chi Minh City. This is one of the three units in the whole country to have been chosen for experimentation of the improvement of managerial work.

The mill has since 1981 achieved an annual average output increase of 36 per cent. In 1983 alone, it turned out 5.3 million metres of fabric, more than one million metres over the peak year before liberation. This year it plans to make 6.3 million metres.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho highly commended the textile mill's directorate and workers for having done away with the non-accounting and administrative work-style and achieved high economic efficiency, thus contributing to solving one of the urgent social demands of the country.

The vice president later visited the paper mill in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. There he extolled the cadres and workers for having overcome numerous difficulties in raw materials and equipment and overfulfilled the state plan for three successive years (1981-83).

He praised the mill's initiative in effecting economic integration with other localities and actively recycling waste materials to find more sources of raw materials to boost production.

At the farm produce-processing station in Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen Huu Tho recommended the cadres and workers to constantly maintain and improve the quality of products and increase their export value.

10-DAY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Dear Friends: Following are the main agricultural activities over the past 10 days:

The northern provinces have completed harvesting the winter-spring rice crops, achieving a fairly high paddy output despite unfavorable weather conditions. Many provinces have fulfilled the rice output plan and grain obligation norms.

The summer-fall rice cultivation season is now over. To date, some 98.5 percent of the planned summer-fall rice acreage has been planted, an increase of 190,000 hectares over last year, with the northern provinces having planted about 80,000 hectares while the southern provinces have overfulfilled the acreage plan norms. In general, the summer-fall rice crop in the southern provinces is developing well.

However, in a few localities it is developing poorly because of harmful insects. In the south, more than 70,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, including about 30,000 hectares in the Mekong Delta provinces, have been infested with harmful insects. Almost all provinces which have completed harvesting the early summer-fall rice crop have achieved a fairly high paddy output.

By 25 July the entire country had planted as many as 1.56 million hectares of 10th-month rice, or more than 49 percent of the planned acreage, representing an increase of 31 percent compared with the same period last year, with the northern provinces having planted 804,000 hectares, or 81.6 percent of the planned acreage.

The localities have been concentrating efforts on fighting drought, preparing soil, and accelerating the planting rate. To date, Binh Tri Thien Province has basically completed rice planting while Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, and Thai Binh Provinces have planted respectively 70, 66, and more than 50 percent of their planned acreages.

Noteworthy is the fact that about 150,000 hectares of rice in the northern provinces are now affected by drought and that rice plants in a number of areas have withered.

Last week the Council of Ministers decided to provide 70,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity for the antidrought battle, with a view to speeding up the planting of 10th-month rice. Many provinces have thus been able, by properly managing electric power sources, to use electric and oil pumps as well as buckets and norias to bring water to the ricefields.

Many provinces have set up drought control committees right in the districts to grasp the situation and create conditions for cooperatives to secure water and speed up rice planting. However, a few provinces have failed to provide sufficient electricity for water-pumping stations because electric power sources have not been properly managed. Many areas where water-pumping stations are available have even suffered from severe drought and lack of water for rice planting.

The best period for 10th-month rice cultivation will be over in 10 more days. Localities should be more active in fighting drought and protecting young rice seedlings so that sufficient water and rice seedlings can be secured to transplant the entire area on schedule.

This year, due to the delay in winter-spring rice cultivation and to various difficulties, selection and use of rice seeds in some areas have not been carried out properly, thus causing rice pests to prevail. The rice acreage affected by rice pests in the northern provinces has reached 70,000 hectares, or nearly 9.1 percent of the planted acreage, including nearly 20,000, more than 10,000, and 7,000 hectares respectively in Binh Tri Thien, Ha Bac, and Nghe Tinh. The affected acreage in other provinces varies from 1,000 to 2,000 hectares.

This year, the southern provinces have fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan norms for the cultivation of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops. The entire country has planted 46 percent of the soybean acreage as compared with the same period last year.

Dear friends, the meteorological and hydrological general department has forecast that there will be rain in the coming 10 days. The northern provinces should make intensive efforts in preparing the soil and planting the entire 10th-month rice area. High-lying areas should continue the antidrought fight whereas low-lying and coastal areas should work out waterlogging control plans to protect the 10th-month rice crop. The early 10th-month rice crop should be tended and fertilized along with weeding. There must be a planned allocation of sweet potato varieties and typhoon control means must be readied for the coming winter crop season.

The southern provinces should devise measures to protect the summer-fall rice crop and should reap the ripe paddies while speeding up the 10th-month rice cultivation and tending the early 10th-month and floating rice crops. Attention should be paid to selecting and distributing breeder pigs to those households which do not raise pigs in sties so as to attain the number of hogs set for the whole year.

MOKHTAR ON U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S LETTER ON TIMOR

BK021658 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] A recent report by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on human rights in East Timor constitutes an effective rebuttal to an incorrect image of the territory. This was stated by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at a press conference in Jakarta today in response to a letter from a number of U.S. congressmen to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on East Timor.

The letter contains an appeal that international humanitarian organizations be allowed to operate in East Timor. Indonesia is deploring the appeal since it implies that there has been no such international humanitarian aid. According to the minister, humanitarian aid has never ceased in Dili and Atauro, while the aid activities in other areas are adjusted to the local security situation because Indonesia is responsible for the safety of foreigners who visit East Timor.

MOKHTAR VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH AUSTRALIA

BK021700 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesian-Australian relations are generally good and that they are showing progress in the economic field. Minister Mokhtar said this in Jakarta today during the installation of the Indonesian consul general for Sydney, Australia, Akhmad Dakhlan Ibrahim. According to the minister, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, which are under the jurisdiction of the Indonesian Consulate General in Sydney, hold a very important role in Australia's economic activities. Some 60 percent of all the country's economic activities rests in the territories. The economic activities in the three territories are increasingly important for Indonesia as economic and commercial relations between the two countries progress.

Minister Mokhtar also said that the Indonesian-Australian trade balance has been in favor of Indonesia since the 1982-83 period. This is attributed to a 10.9-percent increase in the export of Indonesian crude oil, which reached \$509 million during the 1982-83 period. Oil represents 90 percent of Indonesia's total exports, while nonoil and nongas commodities represents only 10 percent.

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK

BK021335 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Indonesian Ambassador to Thailand Subambang has doubted the truth of the withdrawal of 10,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as announced by the Vietnamese Government. If as many as 10,000 troops were really withdrawn from Kampuchea every year, it would take Vietnam 15 years to complete the withdrawal since the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea currently stands at some 150,000. This was stated by Ambassador Subambang to newsmen after making a report to President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office today. He further said that ASEAN was urging Vietnam to settle the Kampuchean issue as soon as possible.

VOMD: LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT

BK291108 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 26, 30 Jul 84

[1 July 1984 statement of the Malayan National Liberation Front Central Committee entitled: "The Kuala Lumpur Ruling Clique Is the Main Enemy of the People of Our Country"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] Central Committee issued a statement on 1 June 1968 entitled: "Raise High the Great Red Banner of Armed Struggle; Onward With Courage." Under the guidance and incentive of the important statement, the establishment of the Malayan National Liberation Front [MNLF] was declared in Melaka on 25 November 1968. This is an important victory in our effort to achieve national liberation.

In a letter dated 1 August 1971 to the Central Committee and comrades of the MNLF, the CPM Central Committee stated that the MNLF is a militant revolutionary underground front. The revolutionary spirit it has shown is very valuable. The revolutionary struggle it carried out has achieved important results. The letter further stated that the comrades had shown unlimited devotion to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and had armed themselves with undefeatable ideologies. The comrades deeply respect and have an emotional attachment to the party and accept the party's leadership in reality. Because of this, the MNLF, as the people's organization, has a strong foundation together with determination and has become an honorable banner in the underground front.

The letter further stated that the people strongly support the strategy of "villages surrounding the city and seize political power through the barrel of the gun" as laid down by the party, and the people took practical steps to further develop the armed struggle. In this way, the people have made an honorable contribution to launching the people's war and intensifying efforts in the revolution of our country.

The great appreciation and high hope of the CPM Central Committee for the MNLF has always been a strong source of inspiration that has enabled us to march forward with success. At this juncture, once again we extend our highest respect to the honorable CPM.

The MNLF, a revolutionary underground movement, which is armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, is a revolutionary mass organization led by the CPM. The MNLF consists of progressive thinking elements who strongly support the party and are willing to carry out revolution. It also consists of patriots and democrats who are willing to serve voluntarily in the effort toward the national liberation of Malaya and to struggle for the interest of the people of Malaya.

The MNLF struggles for the implementation of the CPM revolutionary guidelines, opposes the unilateral power of the reactionary groups and the hopeless aggression of the imperialist group. It defends the interest of the people and welfare of the country in the effort to achieve complete national independence and liberation.

During the last dozen years, the MNLF has made positive contributions for the sake of the revolution of our country. It has made great efforts in various fields and has strengthened coordination with all its might in aiding the Malayan National Liberation Army, which went southward to propagate the meaning of the people's war in the country.

The MNLF has enthusiastically launched a campaign to support the Army by joining the Army, has channeled a large number of the best youths into the Armed Forces, and has expanded the people's Armed Forces. The MNLF has taken a brave, intelligent armed action in the towns by eliminating a number of the enemy's sinful special branch intelligence elements. In this way, it has avenged the comrades and the revolutionary people. Its publications, such as (YA YEN), "Burning the Lalang Field," ("Challenges"), "Red East," and many others as well as circulars and the planting of red flags have widened the influence of the revolution.

By cooperating with the workers, farmers, students, and other oppressed strata, restructuring progressive masses, and communicating with leaders of various groups, the MNLF has reinforced the revolutionary forces. The MNLF has widened its own organization step by step, unyieldingly carried out revolutionary education, streamlined organizational life, and conducted a stringent test that has strengthened the front's ideological and organizational development.

The MNLF possesses a revolutionary character, a spirit of militancy, and a strong sense of organization and discipline. Its cadres and members are courageous, industrious, and full of fighting spirit. They deserve to be called noble fighters who grew up in a revolutionary struggle. The MNLF is also capable of continuing the struggle and controlling the situation. It knows what to do in a complicated and critical situation, consciously does its duties, implements its tasks actively, and has thus accomplished several tasks successfully.

However, the MNLF also suffers from overemphasis in its struggle, that is to say it overemphasizes the aspect of fighting valiantly per se without regard for how to fight competently.

It has a low level of [words indistinct] and lacks fighting experience, and is not serious enough in mastering the rules of underground struggle. For that reason, the MNLF has made several mistakes in strategy and operations, especially due to impatience and extremism. It was easily exposed because of a lack of patience and experience. As a result of vicious enemy attacks which manipulated various counterrevolutionary plots as well as due to the subjective weakness of the MNLF itself, the MNLF organization has been subjected to sabotage and suffered losses. But as a whole, the merits and achievements of the MNLF are more important.

On this occasion, the MNLF Central Committee remembers with deep respect the lofty sacrifices of its best cadres and members who lost their lives in battles and at the enemy's gallows for the sake of revolution, such as the candidate member of the MNLF Central Committee, the late Comrade (Yang Paichang), and member of the MNLF Executive Committee, the late Comrade (Tan Suya). The MNLF also extends its deep respect to the comrades-in-arms who are fearless and undaunted in the armed struggle, in the underground-struggle, and inside enemy prisons all of which are for the sake of national liberation, independence, and the happiness of the people. The MNLF also extends its deep respect to the revolutionary Malay people who have given their full support to other fraternal underground revolutionary organizations who have always fought shoulder to shoulder with us, and to the Malayan People's Army which has given us tremendous power.

In response to the changing situation in our country, the MNLF Central Committee has decided to change the name of the MNLF to the Malayan People's Liberation Front, MPLF, effective from the day this announcement is made.

The MNLF Central Committee calls on all its members to continue the noble traditions of the MNLF: to promote the spirit of revolutionary heroism, to strengthen the loyal and undivided revolutionary conviction, to comprehend the political situation correctly and firmly, to make valiant strides with strong resolution, to learn from past lessons and experiences, to be clever and undaunted, to be sincere and conscientious, to master the rules of underground struggle, to implement the guidelines of the underground struggle, to be active but cautious in implementing tasks and developing organization, to launch a mass movement, to promote the united front undertakings, to continuously cultivate strength, to carry out the struggle in accordance with the situation, and to fight to the end with a view to advancing our country's revolution.

As a result of the bloody battles launched by the MNLF under the leadership of the CPM as well as the valiant struggle launched by various patriotic and democratic forces and people of all nationalities, the British imperialists were eventually forced to acknowledge the independence of the Federation of Malaya in 1957. This was an historic victory achieved by our country's people. The British imperialists, however, transferred their power to the representatives of the feudal landlord and comprador capitalist classes. In other words, our country's reactionary groups unlawfully usurped the fruits of struggle. Hence, this independence is not yet complete. No longer a British colony, our country has become a semicolonial state whose comprador capitalist-controlled economy is flourishing while remnants of the feudal economy still exist.

The character of our society experienced changes because the British imperialists ended their colonial rule abruptly. The comprador capitalist class, which is supported by the state power, has collaborated with foreign monopoly capitalists and depended on foreign imperialist power. This has been especially true since 1969 through strict implementation of the new economic policy which has made the comprador capitalists grow at a fascinating rate. Our country's economy, which was self-supporting, was severely damaged under the British colonial rule. Now its plight is getting worse under the national rule.

Our country's capitalistic economy is a crippled one because its products are mainly primary commodities. Its main element is the comprador capitalists' economy, while its secondary element is the foreign monopoly capitalists' economy. For that reason, our country is not an independent capitalist state but a semicolonial one.

The interclass relationship in our country has experienced changes because one of the comprador bureaucratic capitalistic classes has emerged. [sentence as heard] Our country's comprador bureaucratic capitalists are manifested in two forms, that is to say, the state and the private comprador capitalists, both of which control the national economy's lifeline. The conflict between this capitalist class and the people of all walks of life in our country has become the main contradiction in our country's society at the present time. In other words, the conflict between the oppressors and bloodsuckers and the people in the country is getting more and more serious, while the conflict between the foreign aggressors and oppressors and the people is lessening.

The capitalist and bureaucratic comprador class who control power in the country have been able to accumulate wealth through various means and have become the most influential social group in our country. This group, together with the ruling Kuala Lumpur and Singapore cliques who represent the group in the political field, have recklessly carried out a reactionary policy opposing the communists, people, and democracy aimed at expanding the capital of bureaucratic compradors and foreign monopolists.

They are the most reactionary force that holds the governing power in the political, economic, and military fields in our country, and the most savage enemy of the people of all nationalities of our country. Therefore, the main target of our revolution is the capitalists and bureaucratic compradors and their political representatives. Our people must be determined to fight both reactionary ruling cliques, especially the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique.

The position of the British imperialists in our country has been weakened to a certain extent so that they no longer do what they like as they did during their former colonialist rule. Despite this, various imperialist forces and foreign monopolists are trying desperately to infiltrate into the economic, political, cultural, and other fields in our country and have succeeded in dominating certain sectors.

Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism continued to carry out the policy of aggression and expansion, to constantly threaten Southeast Asian countries including our country, striving hard to carry out infiltration and subversion against our country. Therefore, our people must also be determined to fight imperialism and hegemonism hostile to the people of our country.

In a statement entitled "Long Live the CPM" issued on 28 April 1980, the CPM Central Committee presented a concept on the establishment of a democratic coalition government which is its present special program. The democratic coalition government is a progressive democratic government consisting of all patriotic and democratic forces which represents the interests of various levels of people of all nationalities and which carries out policies beneficial to the country and people.

This call is in accordance with the current situation and reflects the wishes of the majority of the people. Therefore, the MNLF supports it resolutely and fully.

It is the people that set in motion and make history; they are also the master of society. The number of workers in our country is rapidly increasing. The workers and peasants, who constitute the majority of citizens in the country, are the main force of our country's revolution. The workers and peasants unions are the foundation of the united front and of the unity among the nationalities. All nationalities among the working class of our country suffer cruel exploitation and live miserably. They urgently demand to change the present situation and possess the noble tradition of opposing exploitation.

We should uphold an ideology solely devoted to the people and solely dependent upon the people, and which emphasizes the task to win the masses, vigorously promotes the activities of the masses, and organizes the large masses through various means. If the masses of all nationalities in our country arise further and control their own destiny, they can become a mighty force that will change the society. If we want to defeat the reactionaries, improve living standards, and attain democracy, the people in our country should unite as much as possible. We must practice the principle of uniting the majority, eliminating the minority, putting aside differences of opinion, and achieving understanding as well as jointly opposing the enemy. We must support the struggle of various groups to improve the living standard, support the patriotic and democratic movement as well as all just demands, and unite with all the people oppressed and exploited by the reactionary group.

During the past few years, the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique, dominated by the ruling UMNO [United Malays National Organization] group, has pursued more reactionary policies which are strongly criticized by various groups. They also faced stiff opposition from the state rulers on the Constitution amendment issue and other issues.

We highly respect the reign of the rulers and support their struggle against the ruling UMNO group. We also support the struggle of the political parties, people organizations, and public figures of various groups against the reactionary ruling clique. We are willing to unite with all forces in society that are oppressed and isolated by the ruling Kuala Lumpur and Singapore cliques.

If the people in our country wish to free themselves from misery and gain liberation, they must depend on the joint forces of the masses of all nationalities, especially the Malay, Chinese, and Indian nationalities. Under no circumstance can they afford to depend on the forces of any one of the nationalities only. Our people of all nationalities have suffered multifarious exploitation inflicted by the reactionary ruling clique and they share a similar interest and fate. Therefore, they must unite as brothers as closely as possible. We must firmly pursue a policy of equality among the nationalities while continuing to unite them, remove prejudices and aloofness among them, promote the efforts to develop mutual trust and respect among them, and change the racial problem from a sensitive issue fanned by the reactionary clique to a social issue that can be solved properly. We must develop the noble tradition of the people of all nationalities of living peacefully, opposing imperialism, and loving the fatherland; preserve in a natural manner the traits, rights, and interests of all nationalities; oppose chauvinism in whatever form; and struggle against the policies of racial discrimination pursued by the reactionary clique.

Considering the condition of the country and past lessons, we must continue the armed struggle as the main form of struggle. However, we must also launch unarmed forms of struggle, with special emphasis on coordination with mass movement and united front activities. We must emphasize activities in the rural areas, but at the same time we must also pay attention to the urban areas, the factories, and the mines. Our underground activities are a great contribution to our country's revolution and have an important meaning. We must develop the revolutionary forces and advance the revolutionary situation by launching the 2-pronged joint effort — namely, armed struggle and underground activities.

Our underground organization has played and is playing a positive role. We must expand the underground organization from various aspects, launch an underground struggle so that the underground front, which coordinates with the armed front, can jointly expand. Our underground work must carry out secret, skilled, and mobile guidance; accumulate strength; become a secret nucleus organization; and must also fully use legitimate open and semi-open methods. A secret organization must be wary and skilled, and have wide connections with the masses in order to set up a strong underground nucleus organization together with arousing the broad masses and launching united front activities. The secret organization must be genuine and move secretly, being cautious in avoiding detection and exposure. An open movement must be identified with the immediate interests and collective demands of the masses, actively exploit issues of great interest to the broad masses, and launch various sorts of activity and struggle.

At a time when the reactionary group in our country was faced with all sorts of difficulty and at a time when Brunei's independence was soon to be declared -- which would further separate Sabah from Sarawak -- two antiparty cliques called the Marxist-Leninist faction and the revolutionary faction issued a venomous statement on 5 December 1983, which declared the establishment of the so-called Malaysian Communist Party [MCP].

As soon as the comedy was staged, the deputy prime minister of the Kuala Lumpur regime, Musa Hitam, readily came forward to announce that the two factions that had split off from the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] had joined forces to become the MCP. Some of the ministers, executive government officials, the Army and the police, together with the radio and the newspapers also joined in saying that the newly established Communist Party was more radical, very aggressive, more threatening, and other things of that nature.

The Kuala Lumpur authorities used all their efforts to exploit the issue with the aim of tricking the people into believing that it was a genuine communist party, but the reactionary group was only besmirching itself. They have so distinctly bragged about the antiparty clique that observant people can notice at a glance that the so-called communist party is an entirely bogus one and constitutes armed secret agents of the enemy's special branch.

The antiparty clique truly opposes the party; it is only pretending to be engaged in a revolution. Whether they are divided into two factions or are merged into one, it is all the same.

The so-called Selangor State Liberation League [Liga Pembebasan Negeri Selangor] is a bogus organization known as (Busutin) [as heard]. To deceive the masses, it pretends to be revolutionary as shown by its publication materials, but it has no strong reasons to cover up its real nature. Initially, it was called the Selangor State Liberation League and later renamed as the Selangor State National Liberation League. When the so-called Marxist-Leninist faction openly created dissension, the so-called underground organization in fact changed its name into the Malayan People's Liberation League. It is said now that it has changed its name again to the Malaysian People's Liberation League.

Many questions are emerging among our cadres who have been close to the organization. Why did some members of the enemy's special branch help the antiparty clique disseminate pamphlets? According to special information, the so-called underground organization has a close connection with the enemy's special branch. Why are their activities so glaring, but have never been sabotaged? Why then, are those who have come to their senses, realizing that they have been tricked into participating in the bogus organization, immediately arrested by the enemy when they make efforts to get out of it? All these sound suspicious to the people. The CPM is a party with a genuine nucleus of strength, long-tested in leading the revolution of our country.

We call on all revolutionary comrades and people of all nationalities to strongly reject the slanders and nonsensical arguments of the antiparty clique and closely unite under the CPM Central Committee leadership headed by Comrade Chin Peng. We request all revolutionary comrades and people of all nationalities not to fall by any means for their trick and to crush completely that treacherous conspiracy by the so-called MCP instead. We hope that all revolutionary cadres and members within the antiparty clique, including the misled and misguided People's Liberation League, will resolutely disassociate themselves from the grip of the enemy agents and return to the revolutionary forces' fold.

The outstanding characteristic of our country's situation is that the comprador bureaucratic capitalism is flourishing rapidly. The conflict between the comprador bureaucratic capitalist class and people of all walks of life and nationalities is getting more and more violent. These conflicts are a forerunner of upheavals leading to a new society. The people of all nationalities in our country will certainly unite more closely and gain independence through an unyielding struggle.

Despite its claim to restructure society and eradicate poverty, the ruling Kuala Lumpur clique is in fact exerting great efforts to implement a policy aimed at enriching the rich and impoverishing the poor. At present a small group of comprador bureaucratic capitalists is taking a short cut in amassing wealth, while the living conditions of workers, peasants, and others of the working class are getting more and more miserable. The same is true with the conditions of the medium and small-sized enterprises. This situation inevitably brings about strong dissatisfaction among various social strata.

To monopolize power in politics, the ruling Kuala Lumpur clique hurriedly made the final amendment to the Constitution in 1983. This action touched off a furious uproar and controversy among the political circles, public opinion, society and the general masses. This constitutional amendment crisis served to expose, as well as to intensify, the conflict between the Mahathir clique and the state rulers, the conflict among the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] factions and key leaders, and the conflict between the ruling UMNO group and the people in general and the Malay people in particular. Mahathir and his ruling clique had to encounter serious difficulties.

The Malayan People's Army under the leadership of the CPM is determined to continue the revolutionary war to the end. It constitutes an important force in the political arena of our country and a decisive factor in advancing our country's revolution. The patriotic and democratic forces in our country, which are growing steadily, have mounted a steadfast, undaunted struggle against the ruling reactionary clique in various fields so that the reactionaries are becoming more and more isolated. The awareness of people of all walks of life and nationalities in our country keeps growing. The struggle to oppose the reactionary policies of the ruling clique is raging while the struggle to oppose oppression, exploitation, and discrimination is continuing. We are confident that a new political situation will emerge. We must have a strong conviction, make our viewpoints clear, look at a situation objectively, and correctly identify various problems that have arisen in the country and abroad over the past few years. The path we are treading may be tortuous, but the future is bright. Despite many obstacles on the way to progress, the general situation is good. Let us raise high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought! Under the leadership of the CPM, let us advance valiantly and full of determination! Let us cultivate the revolutionary armed struggle, launch the revolutionary mass movement, and fight to the end the ruling reactionary Kuala Lumpur clique to ensure the establishment of a democratic coalition government and the victory of our country's revolution!

VOPM DISCUSSES FOUNDING, STRUGGLE OF MCP

BK021600 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Unattributed article: "Defense the Party's National Foundation; Foil the Enemy's Attempt To Split the Nation"]

[Text] August 1st marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the former Marxist-Leninist faction of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. A month later, 26 September, marks the 14th anniversary of the founding of the former revolutionary faction of the CPM.

Both the revolutionary and the Marxist-Leninist factions of the CPM were born during the heated class struggle in the country and during the heated front struggle in the CPM. Both the founding of the revolutionary and the Marxist-Leninist factions had an important historical meaning. The founding of both parties foiled the dirty conspiracy of the enemy, who tried to utilize the conspiring clique within the CPM to destroy our country's long-term revolution and to stain our revolutionary image.

The founding of both parties foiled the treacherous tactics of a handful of conspirators headed by Chin Peng, who tried to split and to eliminate one by one the rebel revolutionary groups through the use of delaying tactics. The two parties were founded and preparations were made for the reestablishment of a pioneering front and a united Malayan proletariat class combat headquarters, both in the ideological and organizational areas. This boosted the trust, encouragement, and strength of the people.

Beginning with the day of their founding, the revolutionary and the Marxist-Leninist factions of the CPM raised the revolutionary banner high to fight imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism; to defend the independent guidance; and to be free and self-reliant. Thus, it furthered and widened the revolutionary tradition of the honorable communist group of our country, which is imminently struggling for the liberation of the multiracial Malayan society.

Based on the statement advocating self-reliance, strong relations with the masses, and the widening of the unyielding and heroic revolutionary spirit, the revolutionary and the Marxist-Leninist CPM factions, which had been burdened with the historical duty of guiding the party members, the Army, and the revolutionary people, were successful in repelling and destroying the insane and scornful enemy conspiracy, in preserving self-reliance in the difficult struggle, and in widening and increasing revolutionary strength in specific fields. By so doing, they made an important contribution toward intensifying the revolutionary efforts of our country.

Although with specific reasons, the CPM revolutionary and the Marxist-Leninist factions could not merge immediately and had to struggle shoulder to shoulder after freeing themselves from the grip of Chin Peng's dirty conspiring clique. However, the similar experience, fate, and goal of struggle assuredly will be achieved and both revolutionary factions will merge in the end. This is one revolutionary direction that cannot be curtailed; it is an historical desire that cannot be stopped by any force.

After several friendly meetings and discussions, the CPM Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary factions then declared the merging of a united Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] on 5 December 1983 to unite the thoughts and actions of both sides in order to enable a joint fight against the enemy and, better still, to lead the revolutionary struggle of our country. At the same time, the MCP Central Committee announced the MCP constitution and the new Malaysian democratic revolutionary program, which is in line with the general duties of our country at the present stage.

Together with the announcement of the new party decision relating to the settlement of important issues on the revolution of the Malayan Peninsula and North Kalimantan, as well as the revolution of Singapore, the MCP Central Committee also decided to merge both armed factions, which originally were under the leadership of the respective parties, to become the Malaysian National Liberation Army. It was then placed under a united leadership. The name of the Malayan People's Liberation Federation was also changed to the Malaysian People's Liberation League.

The founding of the MCP forms a new starting point for the proletarian revolutionary faction of our country. This has directed the revolution of our country to a new stage. The establishment of the MCP not only creates a joint desire of the communist groups, freedom fighters, and the revolutionary people of our country and those who observe the revolution of our country, but also lays out a bright picture and prepares a realistic shelter so the proletariat revolution movement of our country can bring about a larger and larger merger until a complete merger is attained. Since the founding of the MCP, the proletarian class and the revolutionary Malaysian people have had their own trustworthy pioneer front and leadership.

The establishment of the MCP represented a historical victory for the proletarians and revolutionary people of our country but a serious failure for the reactionaries. All revolutionary people felt extremely joyful and motivated, while the extremely hateful and fearful enemy immediately slandered and perpetrated a rebellion against our newly established party by unleashing counterrevolutionary words. Later, the enemy launched a large-scale "encircle and destroy" campaign for a long period against border revolutionary base areas of our Army.

The establishment of the MCP also further hampered the efforts of the Chin Peng treacherous clique to perpetrate trickery at home and abroad. Accordingly, in addition to repeating its outdated and obsolete stories and perpetrating treacherous slander against our party, the enemy has even collected data to denounce the MCP and slander our party. However, these treacherous points of idealism and metaphysics it has concocted will only be ridiculed by all sane people.

At present, under the imposition of heavy taxes and the increasingly tyrannical rule of the 2-M [Mahathir-Musa Hitam] regime, the polarization in the society in which the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer is increasingly serious, and the class struggle is becoming even sharper. Compared with the previous reactionary regimes, the 2-M regime is more active in raising up Malay chauvinism. It is making every effort to incite and use sentiments of narrow racial chauvinism to woo and deceive the broad Malay working masses, distract the people's struggle, and try to cover up fierce conflicts between them and the people of various nationalities. Under the slogan of defending the rights of the indigenous people, the 2-M regime has intensified its moves to erode the basic human rights of the ethnic Chinese and Indian people in the political, economic, cultural, educational, and other fields by gradually restricting, weakening, and even refusing basic legal human rights that deserve to be enjoyed by the ethnic Chinese and Indian peoples. The 2-M regime has used tactics of racial suppression and discrimination as its method to expand and speed up the plunder by the Malay bureaucrat capitalists and through this method cover up their increasingly cruel class suppression and frenzied plunder.

Under these circumstances, relations among various nationalities are becoming more strained. Words full of racial sentiments are heard everywhere. Conflict and friction among the various nationalities are more easily incited than in the past. In addition to the intensifying calamity suffered by the broad poor Malay working masses, anxiety among the ethnic Chinese and Indian communities is running increasingly high. As such, a tendency is emerging that the class struggle and differences between the rich and the poor are probably kept away from the public and covered up by the racial issue.

Under these circumstances, we (?only) defend and propagate more actively the party's national policy. Our party adheres to the principle that all nationalities, large or small, are equal. The party also holds that we must implement the policy of equality and unity and mutual assistance among the various nationalities, resisting racial suppression, discrimination, and division. We must launch to the utmost of our ability a mass campaign to resist the anticommunist, antipeople, and antidemocratic policy of the 2-M regime and its iron-hand rule and combine the mass campaign with the struggle of exposing its secret of pitting the various nationalities against one another. Besides leading, raising up, and supporting the struggle of the people of various nationalities to fight for their human rights and defend their pressing interests, we also must consolidate the revolutionary class and political education for the people of various nationalities and continue to expose the enemy clique's tactic of pitting nationalities and religions against one another to enable the people of various nationalities to know clearly the real meaning of racial suppression and the origin of poverty and calamity.

We must not only be courageous in guiding and supporting the people of various nationalities in launching a reciprocal struggle against the racial suppression and division implemented by the 2-M regime, but also be intelligent in wooing and uniting all democratic forces opposed to the 2-M regime in order to push ahead our movement toward a direction conducive to the efforts of educating and uniting the people, isolating and beating the enemy, encouraging the revolutionary development, and finally ending the enemy's reactionary rule. We must try to complete well the work of educating and uniting various nationalities, particularly that of wooing the Malay progressive forces. Only by promoting the class consciousness of the people of various nationalities and even more by mobilizing and organizing the strength of the proletarian class and working masses of various nationalities and forging a strong alliance of workers and peasants can we achieve a final revolutionary victory in a multiracial country such as ours.

VIRATA OPTIMISTIC ABOUT IMF STANDBY CREDIT

HK020417 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata is optimistic that the government will get by October the \$650 million standby credit finance requested from the International Monetary Fund. At the same time, Virata said the Philippines will see economic growth in the next 4 years. He made this statement in his sponsorship speech on the proposed 67.3 billion peso budget for 1985.

VIRATA DEFENDS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN BORROWINGS

HK030017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] At the Batasan, Prime Minister Cesar Virata defended last night [2 August] the country's foreign borrowings. He said it is not possible to evoke a nationalistic program without them. The prime minister declared this during the deliberations yesterday on the proposed 67.3 billion peso national budget for 1985. According to Prime Minister Virata, the country does not have all the resources needed by the people. The prime minister stressed that the people can still be nationalistic by borrowing what they need to improve their standards of living.

The opposition questioned the prime minister yesterday on the proposed budget after the majority leaders allowed them to speak against the outlay. According to majority floor leaders Jose Rono, the move will also enable the minority to offer alternative program.

CB REPORTEDLY SCRAPS IMF FINANCIAL PLAN

HK021440 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Aug 84 p 3

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] has scrapped financial program it submitted to the International Monetary Fund because the program's assumptions for its main component -- the total amount of available funds -- are no longer valid, BUSINESS DAY sources in the banking community said. They said the huge emergency loans the CB gave to banks and the big overdrafts a number of banks have incurred with the CB in recent weeks pushed up the money supply and total "liquidity way beyond the ceilings the CN had told the IMF it would observe in order to control the rise in commodity prices and defend the peso-dollar exchange rate."

The sources added that the CB cannot start to formulate a new program yet because CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. has told his staff that the CB's current priority is not to control liquidity but to assist banks in order to stabilize the banking system.

Two weeks ago, when a two-man IMF team was conferring with CB officials regarding the monetary program, the CB staff was still then confident that it could maintain the original projections on money supply. The banks incurring huge overdrafts at that time did not include Banco Filipino. Since the overdrafts of Banco Filipino worsened and especially when Banco Filipino suspended operations, triggering massive deposit withdrawals from other banks, the CB gave up on its original program, the sources said.

Foreign bankers said that as a new program will have to be worked out, further negotiations will have to be made with the IMF. They added that the \$650-million standby credit being asked from the Fund may come later than October.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata recently told the Batasang Pambansa that the IMF credit may come during that month. The fourth 90-day moratorium on payments of foreign debts will expire in October. A foreign bank said the absence of a new financial program is the reason the IMF has not communicated the advisory committee of the country's creditor-banks on when the committee could expect the IMF to grant the credit facility.

Sources in the CB confirmed that as of the moment the CB cannot make any projections on the growth of liquidity. They said the latest official released CB statistics indicated that reserve money as of July 23 -- the day Banco Filipino went on a holiday -- stood at P [peso] 29,784 million. This represented a phenomenal P1,580-million increase from the previous banking day's (July 20) level of P28,202 million. Since all forms of CB assistance to Banco Filipino had stopped July 23, the P1,580 million represented overdrafts and emergency loans extended to other banks that suffered panic withdrawals because of Banco Filipino's suspension of operations.

BUSINESS DAY sources also disclosed that the latest CB preliminary data -- which have not been released -- indicate that as of Friday last week, the "reserve money" -- money the CB releases to banks and the national government, which determines total liquidity -- reached P31,500 million. The resulting surge in money supply could trigger big increases in commodity prices. That amount of reserve money did not include the P1.3 billion the CB released to Banco Filipino in the past few days. The CB has given Banco Filipino a P3-billion credit line. If Banco Filipino is forced to use that whole facility, reserve money could go as high as P34.5 billion. The CB had told the IMF it would maintain the reserve money level at P25 billion. According to IMF documents, the CB had agreed to a "schedule for the phased reduction in reserve money" from the range of P27 billion to P28 billion during the first five months of the year. The CB program called for a P26 billion reserve money as of the end of July.

BULLETIN TODAY ON FOREIGN BANKS' VIEWS ON LOANS

HK021418 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Aug 84 p 17

[Text] A number of international banks have already classified their loan exposure to the Philippines as "uncollectible" in view of its unusually large debt and debt service problems, banking sources said.

Sources said banks which have written off debts incurred by the Philippines were small and medium international banks. Their loans are believed to have been part of syndications arranged by larger banks which had raised funds for the country. The funding provided by small and medium banks, however, is estimated to be less than 10 percent of total exposure of international banks to the Philippines.

According to sources, banks which had virtually given up on their loans to the Philippines are expected to reject the country's request for new loans. In turn, this would make it difficult for the country to achieve its target of P [peso] 1.65 billion in new loans from commercial banks to complete a financing package designed to restore the economy to normalcy. The package had been placed at \$3.3 billion, exclusive of a \$630 standby line from the International Monetary Fund. The official and multilateral portion of the package is as good as completed but the commercial portion may take more time to fill.

Sources said that even the large creditor banks which now compose the advisory group for the Philippines may find difficulty raising substantial amounts for the country because of serious troubles with Latin American debtors.

The Philippines has been able to keep its loan portfolio with foreign banks active by paying interest charges within 90 days after they fall due. Even then, such payments are usually 60 days behind. International banks normally give debtors 90 days to keep up with interest payments, otherwise the loans are declared nonperforming and the debtors considered in default.

VIRATA PREDICTS 1.5 PERCENT GROWTH RATE IN 1985

HK021127 Quenzon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Philippines expects to attain an economic growth rate of 1.5 percent in 1985. Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the expected annual growth rate will be achieved if inflation rate is maintained at 20 percent. Virata made the projection in answer to questions raised by Member of Parliament Luis Villafuerte after he presented to the assembly the proposed 67.3 billion peso budget for 1985. He was interrogated by Villafuerte about the GNP growth rate in real terms, the inflation rate, export receipts, import payments, gross and net foreign borrowings projected for 1985, and gross and net domestic borrowings at the beginning of 1985.

ARTICLE COMMENDS ECONOMIC CRISIS REPORT

HK030427 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 2 Aug 84 p 4

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal: "UP Report on Economic Crisis Is 'Must' Reading"]

[Text] The University of the Philippines [UP] School of Economics' workshop report on the Philippine economic crisis is "must" reading for all concerned Filipinos. The 171-page report pinpoints the roots of the crisis and suggests how the country can get out of its difficulties.

The UP report, embodying the ideas of 10 economists, is divided into three general headings: An Overview of the Present Economic Crisis, An Analysis of the Economic Crisis, and An Alternative Agenda for Recovery. It deals with the Aquino assassination, the "political banks," cronyism, bankrupt companies, and other popular issues in a language without emotionalism.

"We believe a frank and factual public discussion of our economic troubles is indispensable," said the 10 economists. "For unless the most important economic issues are squarely confronted, the outcomes of recent and forthcoming political contests will hardly be of any consequence to the daily lives of the majority," they explained.

For the next few days, Jaywalker will run some of the more significant findings of the UP economists. We hope this will open the eyes of the nation's leaders -- both from the public and private sectors -- to existing realities and the long, hard road to economic recovery.

The report begins by explaining it's not really entirely true that "external difficulties" spawned the economic crisis. While these were a necessary condition for the crisis, the major explanation for its occurrence must lie with the character of economic policies, and of policymaking, by the leadership. "The Aquino assassination... simply tore through the already weakened fabric of the economy," the UP paper said.

The report traces the history of the present economic crisis, how it grew from bad to worse -- and the UP economists cite detailed statistics and data to prove the deterioration of the Philippine economy. Many things were wrong, they pointed out.

Capital outlays in both the private and public sectors were not productive and "many were outright wasteful," according to the UP report. "In the public sector, highways, schoolhouses, waterworks, flood control, large public buildings, involvement in the hotels, not to mention monumental construction yielded little or no cash returns to the government or to government corporations, if they ever contributed to current output at all, while the returns on others, e.g., irrigation, harbors, rural electrification, railroads, etc, were meagre in the immediate years after construction," the report added.

The report's explanation for the huge capital outlays is shocking. In many instances, the paper said, these were pursued to provide "the opportunity to use government activity as a vehicle for private gain, whether pecuniary or political." Cited as examples are "overdesigned bridges, highways, public buildings or large energy projects designed to secure a political constituency, to get a commission, or to corner a contract."

The report points out that some private-sector construction was "ill-chosen." Example: the boom in hotel facilities. It also says that the government practice of extending guarantees on loans made to selected corporations -- plus the government's encouragement of the growth of monopolies -- eroded the incentive to become efficient.

The report rebuts the argument that most of the foreign loans were spent on projects that were economically justifiable. "This is not always true," say the economists, "especially for commercial loans extended to the private sector and guaranteed by the government." In such cases, the paper stresses, the basis for the loan's grant is not on the soundness of the project but on the fact that the government is backing it up.

The UP economists have a striking point when they say that foreign loans tempt the country's economic managers to use available domestic resources on "projects of more dubious social value." Had these foreign loans not been available, they explain, policy-makers might have been constrained to use domestic resources more efficiently.

"The economic crisis was precipitated by the assassination of former Senator Aquino in August 1983," the report says. However, the same result would have happened even if the Aquino incident did not happen, the paper claims. Even before Ninoy was murdered, the Philippines was already borrowing heavily to finance its deficit on trade and debt payments. What the assassination did, was to create a crisis of confidence which stopped foreign credit and led to capital flight.

The events after August 1983 dramatically altered the nation's life. Tomorrow, we shall feature the UP paper's evaluation of the post-assassination period.

MERGER OF GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED BANKS PROPOSED

OW021239 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] There is a proposal for all government-controlled banks to merge as a step to rationalize the entire banking system. Manila Bank President (Vicente Puyat) who made the proposal, said the banking system would be more stable if there were fewer, but bigger banks.

There are at present five government-controlled banks, namely: International Corporate Bank, owned by the National Development Company; Pilipinas Bank, owned by the Philippine National Bank; Associated Bank, owned by the Development Bank of the Philippines; Commercial Bank of Manila, owned by the Government Service Insurance System; and Union Bank of the Philippines, owned by the Social Security System and the Land Bank of the Philippines.

(Puyat) said there should be stricter rules on the registration of new banks and urged the passage of legislation that will require new banks to get prior approval from the Batasang Pambansa.

KALAW URGES END TO PRESIDENTIAL DECREES

OW021239 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Manila, Aug 2 (AFP) -- A top opposition M.P. has urged a new constitutional convention to remove the president's power to issue laws by decree and bring about other reforms for "national recovery, long-term stability, peace and progress."

Eva Estrada Kalaw, in a proposed resolution filed yesterday, said the Philippines' present economic crisis was "spawned by defective constitutional provisions that ... encourage the concentration of political and economic power in the hands of one man."

Under a 1976 amendment, the Philippine Constitution authorized the president to exercise full decree-making powers if the National Assembly fails to act on matters of grave concern or "in times of emergency".

The resolution, which called for the National Assembly to submit the issue of calling a constitutional convention to the electorate, also sought other constitutional reforms to ensure "proper checks and balances" in government.

President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in September 1972, when he assumed exclusive lawmaking powers, and lifted it in January 1981. He continued issuing decrees even after the National Assembly was set up in 1978.

KMU, CORD ISSUE PRESS STATEMENTS ON ARRESTS

HK021454 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Aug 84 p 18

[Excerpts] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] yesterday denied the military's allegations that five KMU labor leaders arrested by Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] intelligence agents last July 22 were directing subversive activities to infiltrate and sabotage legitimate protest actions. In a press statement, the KMU National Council said these accusations are a "propaganda tactic" designed to justify the cancellation of the permit of the multisectoral protest rally July 23 and to cover-up the military's witchhunt of militant trade unionists.

In its own press statement, the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD) expressed surprise over military reports that recent rallies were led by the KMU group. CORD criticized the military's attempt to link legitimate protest actions with alleged subversives. "We are appalled at the government's capacity to employ dirty tactics against the organized protest movement," declared Jose Castro Jr., CORD secretary-general and chairman of the Jaycees for Justice. "The military is hard put in substantiating its claim that the ranks of peaceful protesters are infiltrated by subversive elements; the reason they have always used to deny rally permits or disperse peaceful assemblies with the use of force, that they now resort to fabricated or imagined facts."

He added: "The fact is that the military still has to prove that the people who had been arrested are indeed subversives. The KMU also announced that militant labor groups will join other sectoral organizations in launching more protest actions.

These include the rally today at Ugarte Field, Makati, sponsored by the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD). Also scheduled are a symposium on "the economic crisis and trade union repression" on Aug 8 at the Communications Foundation for Asia and a rally against trade union repression at Liwasang Bonifacio on Aug 12.

FARMERS WARNED ON COMMUNIST RURAL TACTICS

HK030251 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 20 Jul 84 p 10

[Text] "For so long as the farmers will not pool their individual strength to resist communist propaganda, for so long as they cringe in fear before communist terrorism, the enemy won't stop." This statement was uttered by Brig. Gen. Dionisio S. Tan-Gatue, Jr., Recom [Regional Command] XI PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, in a speech before participants to the social awareness seminar held in Koronadal, South Cotabato from July 2 to 6.

Stressing the government's efforts in curbing communist incursions, Gen. Tan-Gatue said the PC-INP is committed to fight even at the risk of losing their lives to defend farmers in the countryside. He, however, pointed out that to have one soldier guard for each farmer or family is a numerical impossibility. The better option, he said, is for farmers to band themselves together and fight subversion.

According to the Recom commander, farmers need to understand better the country's insurgency problem even as he cautioned farmers to be wary of communist tactics in deceiving the masses to be on their side. "Farmers should see through the thin veil of treachery behind which the communists hides its tricks as it goes about in the farming towns and barangays," he added.

He also cited the need for tillers to learn the lessons drawn from the Nicaraguan experience where the communists succeeded in convincing a large part of the population that they were meant for nothing more than to liberate the country. They discovered, he said, that the Sandinistas were no better rulers but it was already too late.

The general meanwhile, explained how the government shows concern for the welfare of farmers. He cited the President's issuance of PD [Presidential Decree] No 27 which give impetus to the country's land reform program. Making land reform as the government's cornerstone effort is unprecedented in Philippine history, he added. Farmers should likewise take note that the biggest issue the NPA communist subversives can raise against them is agrarian reform. The fact remains that agrarian reform runs counter to the tenets of Marxism and Maoism on land ownership," he added. "In communist states", he pointed out, "land ownership is the sole prerogative of the state, not of the individual farmers."

MARCOS ORDERS FERTILIZER PRICE ROLL-BACK

HK030043 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [2 August] ordered a roll-back in the prices of fertilizer, as part of the government's program to boost agricultural production.

The roll-back in prices is effective immediately. The price cuts are from 5.15 pesos to 38.30 pesos per bag, according to the fertilizer grades. The Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority said the price roll-back will result in reduction of farm production cost by as much as 92.10 pesos per hectare. According to Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero, the price roll-back will also enable farmers to plant more crops, primarily rice and corn.

The president also ordered a liberalization of the marketing setup of the fertilizer industry. The president also authorized credit sales of fertilizers to the farmers at a shorter period, from 60 to 30 days, to lower interest rates. Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority administrator (Miguel Solsar) said that the authority will also open up the marketing network to other distributors and allow them to compete with the four fertilizer firms.

In a related announcement, Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador Escudero said yesterday price controls will soon be lifted on poultry and livestock products. The lifting of price controls on poultry products and livestock is one of the World Bank conditions for the release of a \$300 million loan for the agricultural sector. Minister Escudero said the lifting of price controls on those products is expected to eventually bring down prices, because production will increase. He said it will stop price speculations by unscrupulous traders.

JOURNALISTS CONCERNED ABOUT LIBEL SUITS

OW011215 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Manila, Aug 1 (AFP) -- Some 250 Filipino writers and journalists from the local and foreign press here have issued a "statement of concern" over a rash of libel suits filed against writers by government and military officials. Initiated by a newly-formed committee to protect writers, the statement said the suits threaten "the freedom of journalists to report and comment on issues of public importance" and "the citizens' constitutional rights to be informed."

The journalists also said there were "ominous implications" in a July 23 speech by President Ferdinand Marcos, who said: "Violence, subversion and libel are not acceptable weapons of dissent in a democratic society." They cited recent libel suits filed by Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and business tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco, who sought a total of 220 million pesos (11 million dollars) in damages over an article linking them to opposition leader Benigno Aquino's murder.

The suits, among the biggest ever here, were filed against the publisher and the editor of the PANORAMA mass-circulation Sunday magazine, a writer, and the lawyer of Mr Aquino's alleged assassin Rolando Galman.

In their statement, the journalists also noted a string of similar libel cases in the past two years. All of them are pending. We appeal to the courts and the (?prosecutors) to help restore the people's right to a free press. We affirm our commitment to fair and responsible journalism and our solidarity with our harassed colleagues," they said.

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